

62.73
SEEDS

T.T. Co. 2-12-55
JAN 1 1955
U.S.
FOR '55



Hybrid Corn, Iroquois Golden

TRI-STATE SEED CO., Inc.

"In the Heart of the Produce Market"

125 Dock Street

PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

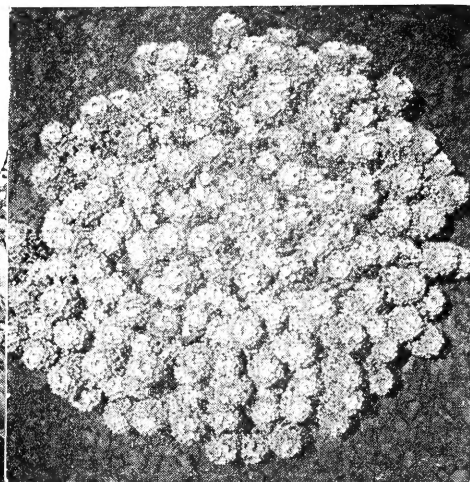
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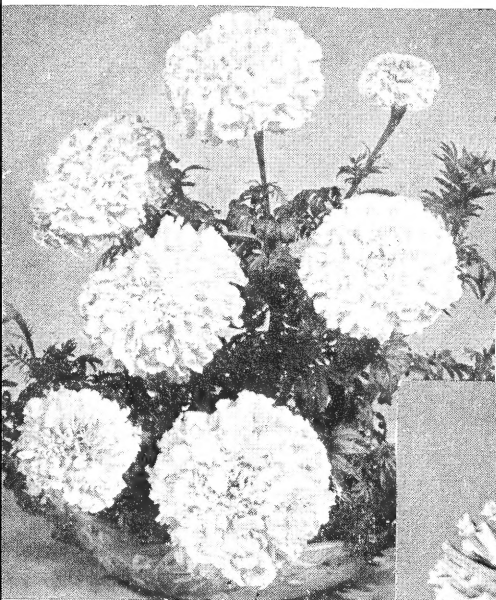
CALLIOPSIS
Tall Mixed Colors



**SCARLET
SAGE
Bonfire**



ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet



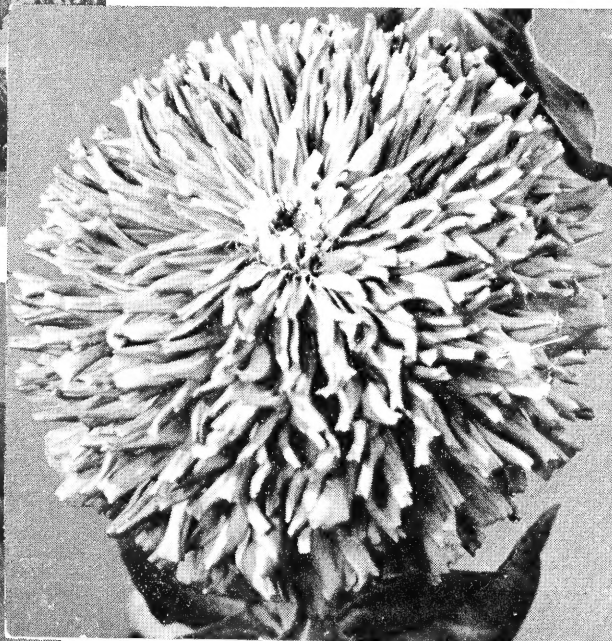
MARIGOLD, Real Gold

*Some of the New
and Better
Annual Flowers*

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For Full Descriptions
See Pages 37 to 45



ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick

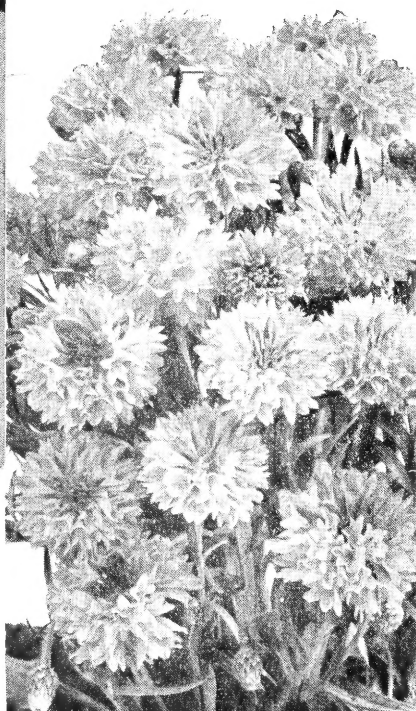


ZINNIA, New Giant Hybrids

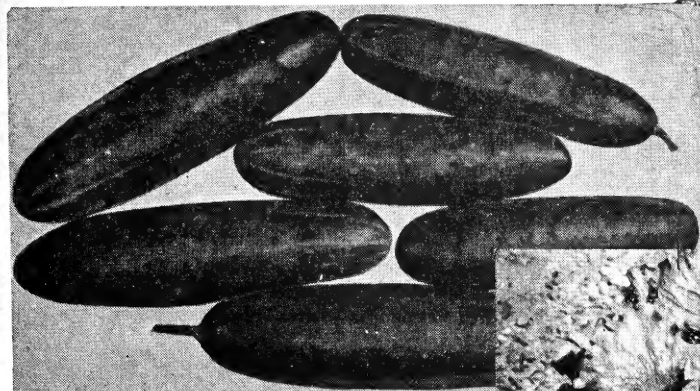


MORNING-GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara

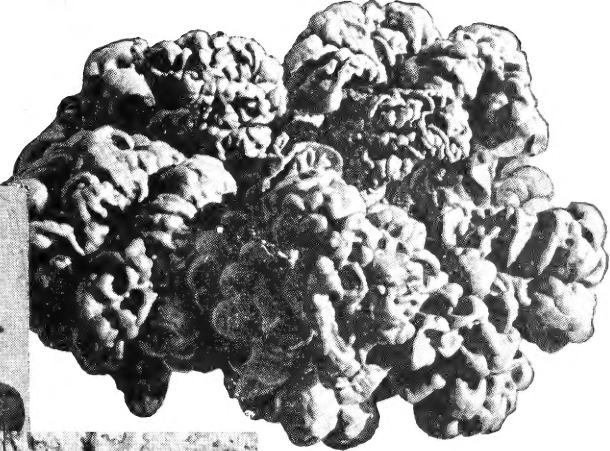
CORNFLOWER, Blue Boy



Outstanding Vegetables FOR 1955

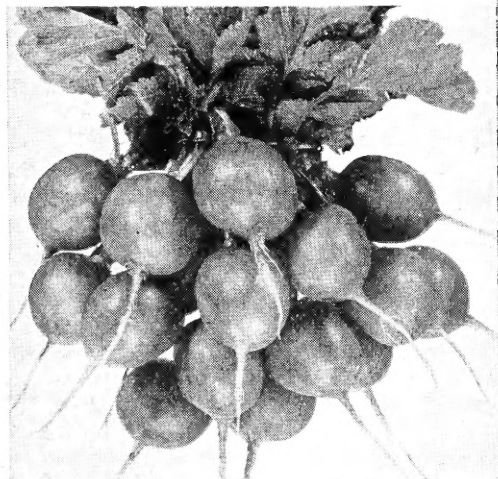


CUCUMBER, Marketer

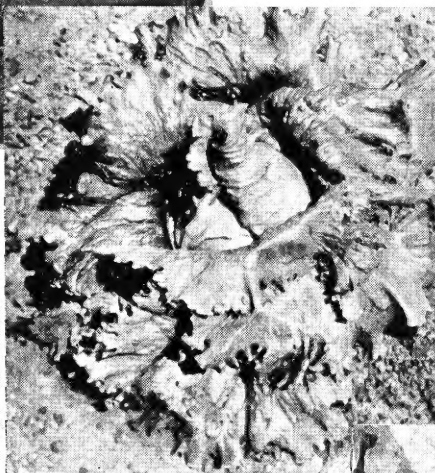


SPINACH, America

We have listed the varieties that we feel are the best in all parts of the United States under different growing conditions. We recommend that you plant at least a few of these in your garden this year.



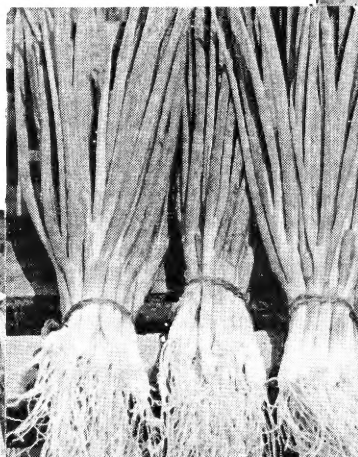
RADISH, Cherry Belle



LETTUCE, Pennlake



WAX BEAN, Cherokee



**ONIONS,
Evergreen
White Bunching**



BEET, Early Wonder Green Top

Terms and Conditions

TERMS OF PAYMENT. All invoices for purchases will be charged at prices quoted in this catalog unless special offers are made by letter or telegram. Our terms are 1½% 10 days, net 60 days for customers with accounts of approved credit. New customers desiring credit must furnish us with one bank and three trade references. We also give special discounts to organizations selling our seeds.

FREE DELIVERY. The prices of all seeds quoted in this Catalog are prepaid with the exception of Asparagus Roots, Peas, Beans, Corn, and Onion Sets which are F.O.B. Philadelphia. If these items are wanted by Parcel Post, please include sufficient postage on cash orders. On charge orders, postage will be invoiced. We make no charge for packing or cartage, but seamless bags will be charged at current cost and are not returnable.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. We will ship your order the way we feel is best unless we are otherwise advised by you.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY. We warrant, to the extent of the purchase price, that Seeds or Bulbs sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.

All prices in this Catalog are subject to change without notice and to our stocks being unsold.

Tri-State's Vegetable Seeds

Asparagus—Roots and Seeds

CULTURE. An Asparagus bed lasts for about fifteen years if well prepared. It should be located in full sun; the soil must be rich and well drained. Roots need to be planted in early spring in a trench 12 to 15 inches deep in which has been put a layer of fertilizer covered with soil. Roots are placed 18 inches apart and 8 inches deep, with 4 feet between rows. Plant 4 pounds of seed to the acre, about 12,000 plants to the acre. Cover with several inches of soil, and add more to fill the trench as the shoots grow. Mulch over winter.

Mary Washington

The most valuable green Asparagus for home, market, canning and freezing. The thick, straight, heavy shoots are dark green, slightly tinged purple at the tips. Very fine flavor, popular on all markets. A uniform, heavy yielder, highly resistant to asparagus rust.

ROOTS. We offer extra-large, one-year-old roots that transplant much better than two-year-olds. These save you a year's wait in comparison to seed planting, but the first cutting should be light in order to allow the plants to develop fully.

SEED. Sow early in the spring in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, placing the seed 1 inch apart and 1 inch deep. A packet produces about 200 roots for transplanting, and an ounce 750 roots. First cuttings can be made the third year.



ASPARAGUS,
Mary Washington

Green-podded Bush Beans

CULTURE. Plant after the weather and ground are warm; ordinary garden soil is satisfactory. Set the seeds 3 inches apart in rows 18 to 24 inches apart for hand cultivation or 30 to 36 inches apart for horse or tractor cultivation. Plant a succession every two weeks. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. of row; 60 lbs. an acre.

ASGROW STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. 55 days. This variety with round pods sells well on both the flat and round-pod markets. The plant is large, erect and prolific, bearing very attractive, dark green, oval pods 6½ to 7 inches long and nearly straight, strictly stringless and of fine quality. These Beans retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Seeds black.



BUSH BEAN, Asgrow Stringless Black Valentine

TOPCROP (U. S. No. 1). 48 days. A new variety developed by Dr. Zaunmeyer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a selection from a cross between Refugee No. 5 and Full Measure. Resistant to common Bean mosaic. Plants 18 to 21 inches tall, slightly spreading, with light green foliage. Pods 6½ inches long, round, light green, very slender and straight when young.

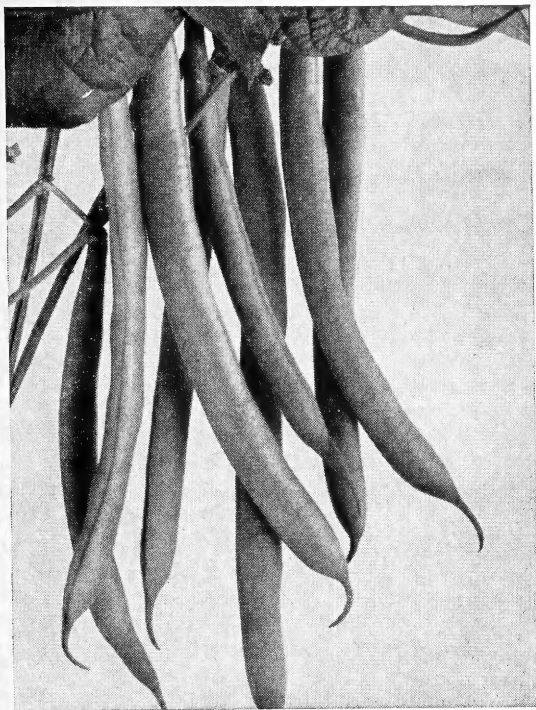
BOUNTIFUL. 47 days. One of the best for shipping purposes. Also largely used in home and market gardens. Pods clear light green, wide, flat, fleshy, entirely stringless, brittle and tender. Plants medium large and very prolific. Seeds straw colored.

LONGREEN. 52 days. This variety is an improvement on Tendergreen with somewhat longer pods and a heavier cropper. Plant is slightly larger and broader leaved than Tendergreen. The pods are of fine quality, round, stringless and fiberless. Seeds buff, mottled with purple.

TENDERGREEN. 52 days. An outstanding general-purpose variety for home and market gardeners, canning and freezing. Pods long, round, straight, stringless and of fine quality. Plant erect, vigorous growing and very productive. Seeds mottled buff and purple.

**TREAT BEAN SEED
WITH SPERGON**

Green-podded Bush Beans, continued



BUSH BEAN, Contender

CONTENDER. 52 days. A market-garden Bean that should be of importance to shippers and local gardeners. The pods are slightly longer than Stringless Black Valentine and much narrower and thicker. The color of the pod is much the same as Stringless Black Valentine, but there is less side wall fiber and less curvature of the pod. This Bean has been outstanding in trials in all parts of the country. It is very prolific and resistant to common Bean mosaic and powdery mildew. Seed is buff, lightly mottled.

BURPEE STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 50 days. An excellent variety for home, market garden, canning and freezing. Plants are medium large, strictly bush form and yield extremely well under the most adverse conditions. Pods are oval, medium green, about 6 inches long, slightly curved, brittle, meaty and juicy. Seeds dark coffee-brown.

PLENTIFUL. 50 days. The pods are flat, thick, straight, of medium deep green color, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, brittle, stringless and of distinctive flavor. The plants are most prolific and make a good growth. Noticeably resistant to certain rust diseases. Growers of shipping Beans certainly should give Plentiful a trial. Grown extensively in New England. Seeds black.

BRITTLE WAX. 53 days. Plants large, erect, medium green and very productive. Pods grow $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, clear, light waxy yellow in color, round, smooth and slightly curved. Flesh is tender and brittle. Seeds kidney shaped, white with irregular black markings around the eye.

Wax-podded Bush Beans



WAX BEAN, Cherokee

CHEROKEE. 50 days. This extremely early, new wax variety closely resembles Asgrow Black Valentine except for pod color. Plant larger and erect; pods golden wax, oval, nearly straight, stringless at all stages, tender and of good quality. Seeds black.

SURE CROP WAX (BOUNTIFUL WAX). 53 days. Plant large, sturdy, very productive. Pods flat, 6 to 7 inches long, golden yellow, brittle, absolutely stringless and of fine quality. Bears over a long season. Good on all markets. Seeds black.

PENCIL POD. 52 days. A leading wax variety for home market, canning and freezing. Plant large, stocky, vigorous and strongly productive. Pods round, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, rich yellow, tender, entirely stringless and of excellent quality. Seeds oblong, slightly flattened, solid black.

Pole Beans

CULTURE. After all danger of frost is past, plant the seeds in hills, five or six in each one. Put the poles in place when planting the seed, and leave about 3 feet between poles in each direction.

KENTUCKY WONDER. 65 days. The vines are vigorous and productive and bear their pods in clusters. The pods are 7 to 9 inches long, nearly round, twisted and characteristically wrinkled. To prolong the bearing period, keep the vines picked free of pods as soon as they become ready for use. The seed is a light buff-brown color.

McCASLAN. 63 days. Dark green, flat pods 7 to 8 inches long, curved; brittle and fine grained. Popular for snaps, green or dry shell Beans. Slightly stringy when they reach full size; stringless and of good quality when young. Dried seeds are white and flattened.

WHITE HALF RUNNER. 60 days. A dry Bean that can be used as a snap Bean when immature. Round, straight, medium green pods with weak strings; moderately fibrous. Seeds medium size, oblong, oval, pure white.

Tri-State's Bush Lima Beans

CULTURE. When warm weather is certain, plant the seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with the eye down. Thin the young plants to 6 inches apart. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. of row; 60 lbs. an acre.

**BUSH LIMA
BEAN,
Fordhook No. 242**

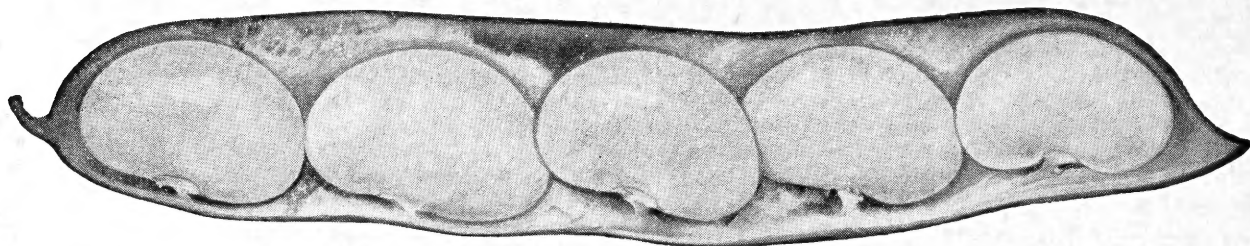
TRIUMPH. 75 days. A heavier-bearing Baby Lima of the Henderson Bush type; Beans are more tender and of better flavor. Pods are straight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, and contain 3 or 4 light green, small oval Beans. Plant is lower and more robust than Henderson Bush.

FORDHOOK BUSH. 75 days. Plant large, upright, prolific. The large, thick pods are produced in clusters of from 5 to 8 and contain 3 to 5 thick, meaty, plump green Beans of excellent flavor. Seeds white tinged with green. Good for freezing.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA. 65 days. Sometimes called Baby Lima and known in the South as a Butter Bean. Market growers and canners everywhere like it because of its earliness and heavy yield. Pods are flat, straight to slightly curved, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with 3 or 4 flattish green Beans turning white at maturity.

IMPROVED BUSH. 75 days. The best of the flat-seeded Bush Limas. Plants are large, erect, vigorous and very productive. Pods are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad, slightly curved, containing 4 or 5 very large Beans of fine quality. Good for freezing.

FORDHOOK NO. 242. 72 days. A new strain similar to Fordhook Bush Lima. Plants large, wide spreading, prolific, with more foliage than Fordhook. This variety has as its chief superiority the ability to make a crop under conditions where the other thick-seeded Limas fail. Fordhook No. 242 consistently outyields regular Fordhook.



POLE LIMA BEAN, Giant Podded

Tri-State's Pole Lima Beans

KING OF THE GARDEN. 88 days. The most popular and widely used Pole Lima. Vines vigorous, heavily productive and good climbers. Pods broad, straight, containing 4 to 5 Beans. Seeds white, large, thick and flat. Good for freezing.

CAROLINA or SIEVA. 78 days. Very popular in the South where it is known as Butter Bean or small white Lima. The vines produce a fine crop of small attractive pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, each with 3 or 4 small flat green Beans of splendid quality. Plant grows over 10 feet tall. Seeds white, flat.

GIANT PODDED. 90 days. The largest podded of all the Pole Limas. Pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with 4 or 5 extra-large, oval, flat, green Beans of the most delicious flavor; excellent for freezing. Vines grow to a height of 10 feet and produce their pods in clusters of 4 to 8 until killed by frost. Because the plant is such a heavy yielder, it requires the support of strong poles or posts.

Use Spergon for treating Lima Bean seed. Protects seed against decay and stimulates growth

Shell Beans

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL SPECIAL. 68 days. Our stock is a very fancy strain of New England shell Bean. Bushy plant with short runners. Pods average 8 inches in length and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in width, with a heavy splashing of deep carmine. Seeds pinkish buff, mottled and streaked with oxblood-red.

MAMMOTH FAVA LONG POD (Aqua Dulca). 75 days. Sometimes called Horse Bean. Pods 9 to 10 inches long, flat, glossy green, containing 5 or 6 seeds. Used as a shell Bean. Seeds large, circular, flat, pale reddish brown with black eye. Much harder than most Beans. Large, erect, bushy plant.

Tri-State's Beets

CULTURE. A loamy soil that is not acid is best for Beets. Make the rows about 18 inches apart and sow a dozen seeds per foot of row, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. of row; 7 lbs. an acre.



BEET, Early Wonder Green Top
These Beets are from a crop grown from our seed.

EARLY WONDER GREEN TOP. 50 days. Roots semi-globe shaped with medium dark green tops and small tap root. The skin is dark red, flesh deep blood-red with little zoning. Very popular market variety for bunching. Tops retain green color in the fall.

DETROIT DARK RED. 65 days. The standard variety for market and canning. Roots globe shaped, smooth, deep red with small tap root. Flesh dark red. Tops small, with distinct red tinge, especially noticeable in the fall.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN SPECIAL. 55 days. A standard early variety, very popular with market gardeners. The roots are larger than other early types, nearly round but somewhat flattened at the top with a slightly tapered base. The tap root is small and the foliage medium. The skin and flesh are a dark purplish red with some zones of lighter shades.

DETROIT SHORT TOP. 60 days. Similar to Detroit Dark Red except that it has a smaller top and neck. Excellent stock for canners or for busheling without the tops.

Swiss Chard

CULTURE. Sown and cultivated like Beets. Thin the plants to 12 inches apart. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. of row; 7 lbs. an acre.

BROAD RIBBED DARK GREEN. 50 days. Leaves ready for use in about seven weeks and thereafter until frost. The smooth or slightly crumpled leaves are dark glossy green; stem and midribs clear white, broad and comparatively thick. Distinct from other Chards and favored by many market gardeners.

LUCULLUS. 60 days. The best-known variety of Swiss Chard. The fleshy, crumpled leaves make very choice greens. Plant erect, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall; stems rounded and finely ribbed; foliage rich deep green.

Mangel-Wurzel

CULTURE. Grown like table beets, except that the rows should be 24 to 36 inches apart. Thin to 6 inches apart in the row. 1 oz. plants 50 ft.; 7 lbs. an acre.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. 110 days. The most popular variety and the best cropper. Roots large, long spindle shape, straight and thick, growing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ out of the ground; color light red; flesh white tinged with rose. Mangels are excellent for stock and poultry feeding. Their food value is equal to grain and superior to silage.

We know the importance of good seed and of care in its production, handling and shipment. You may be sure that you will receive from us only the very finest seed it is possible to produce.

Broccoli

CULTURE. Sow the seed outdoors early in the spring and transplant the seedlings 2 feet apart each way when they are 3 or 4 inches tall. Cultivate like cabbage. 1 oz. produces about 2500 plants; 6 ozs. plants an acre.



BROCCOLI, Waltham No. 29

WALTHAM NO. 29. 75 days. This is a special strain developed by the Waltham Field Station in Massachusetts. The dwarf, compact plants produce good big center heads with medium fine buds and many side shoots. Seed should be planted during warm weather for fall crop. Do not plant this variety for spring crop.

CALABRESE, Early Green Sprouting. 70 days. Vigorous early type forming large compact central heads and very few laterals. First heads ready for market in about 70 days from planting under favorable conditions when the seed is planted in the open. Transplanting usually delays maturity about one week.

DE-CICCO. 60 days. An extremely early strain producing medium heads ready for market ten days to two weeks ahead of Early Green Sprouting. Also furnishes a high percentage of side shoots or sprouts excellent for bunching or freezing. Plants medium tall, light green in color, and very productive.

All Broccoli Seed has been field tested one year before being offered for sale

Broccoli, Raab

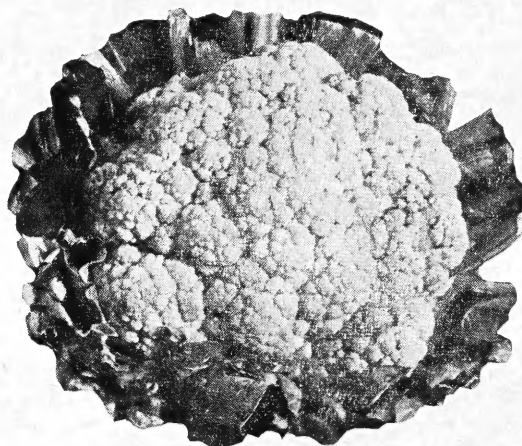
FALL. A winter annual making heavy, compact top growth early in spring for greens. The leaves are broad, strapleaf, turnip type. It grows 18 to 22 inches tall before going to seed.

SPRING. Used for early market greens. Must be planted in the spring, as it will not winter over. It is an annual and shoots to seed very rapidly.

Cauliflower

CULTURE. For an early crop sow indoors from February 15 to March 15. Harden off and set outside as soon as ground can be worked. For the late or autumn crop sow seed in May or early June in specially prepared seed bed and transplant to field in late June or early July. Set plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. After heads begin to form, leaves should be tied to protect heads from rain and sun and to keep them white. 1 oz. will produce 2500 plants; 6 ozs. enough for an acre.

SUPER SNOWBALL. 55 days. An early main-crop variety that is so named because of its uniform production of beautiful heads. One of the most profitable strains for market gardeners and shippers. The plants are dwarf, compact, upright; inner leaves curl over the head. Heads are 6½ to 7½ inches across, deep, solid and uniform. Snowy white, of superb quality for canning and freezing.



CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

EARLY SNOWBALL. 55 days. Plants of medium height with rather waved and crumpled leaves which bend outward at the tips. Inner leaves cover the head well. Foliage is medium green. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory-white, and of fine quality. Early and very even in time of maturity. Adapted for summer and early fall harvest.

SNOWDRIFT SPECIAL (WHITE MOUNTAIN). 57 days. A vigorous strain of Snowball with medium green outer leaves; inner leaves protect the large, firm, solid, white head. Excellent for long-distance shipping. Unsurpassed for home or market.

PURPLE. 85 days. This variety should be in every garden. The heads grow very large and are deep purple on top but turn green when cooked. It begins to ripen in September from plants set out in June. For quick freezing it is excellent.

Brussels Sprouts

CULTURE. Sow the seed outdoors in early spring and transplant 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. 1 oz. produces about 3000 plants; 4 ozs. plants an acre.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED HALF DWARF. 90 days. This strain produces dwarf, compact, uniform-sized plants about 20 inches tall. Produces cabbage-like sprouts 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter maturing in succession. We highly recommend this variety to the market gardener as well as for home-garden use.

Tri-State's Cabbage

CULTURE. For an early crop, plant the seed indoors and transplant about the middle of March to April. Set them 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. For a late crop, sow seed in May or June and transplant in July. 1 oz. produces about 2500 plants; 6 ozs. plants an acre.



CABBAGE, Globe

Yellows-Resistant Varieties

GLOBE. 80 days. Plants are 10 to 15 inches tall and medium green. A yellows-resistant type of Glory of Enkhuizen developed in Wisconsin for use on yellows-infested soil. Heads are globular, compact, 6 to 7 inches in diameter and weigh 7 to 8 pounds.

GOLDEN ACRE. 64 days. This strain of Golden Acre has all the characteristics of that variety but is a few days later and yellows resistant. Leaves are slightly darker green than regular Golden Acre.

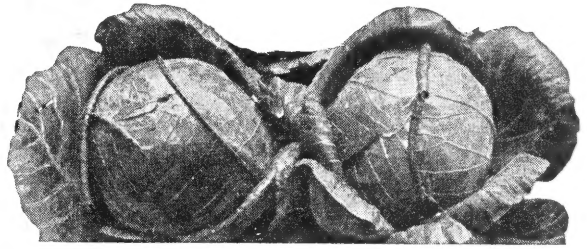
MARION MARKET. 75 days. This is a yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market that will produce a normal crop on yellows-infested soil. The plant is larger and the leaves are more coarse but with the same round heads and quality as Copenhagen Market.

BUGNER. 105 days. A late variety extensively used in some sections for market, kraut and storage. Heads large, round or slightly flattened, 7½ to 8 inches in diameter and weighing 8 to 9 pounds.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS. 90 days. This is the hardiest of all flat-headed varieties. Heads large, 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, weighing 9 to 10 pounds. Recommended for yellows-infested land, as it is resistant to yellows and Cabbage mosaic.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER. No. 8. 105 days. Plants larger and very hardy. The heads are large, round to flattened, very firm and weighing 7 to 9 pounds. A good keeper. This is a heavy yielder on land badly infested with yellows disease.

SPECIAL RED ROCK. 90 days. The standard large red Cabbage; splendid winter keeper. Heads round to slightly flattened globe shape, commonly 8 inches in diameter and weigh about 7 pounds, very hard, purplish red in color.



CABBAGE, Golden Acre Special

GOLDEN ACRE SPECIAL. 60 days. The earliest round-headed Cabbage; especially valuable for early market. Heads round, firm, commonly 6 to 7 inches in diameter and average 3 pounds.

BADGER MARKET. 63 days. Plants are dark green, with small, round, solid heads weighing about 3 pounds, which do not burst prematurely. This variety is highly suited to the present demands of the fresh vegetable market and will tolerate close planting for high economic yields. It is also suitable for winter growing in south Florida.

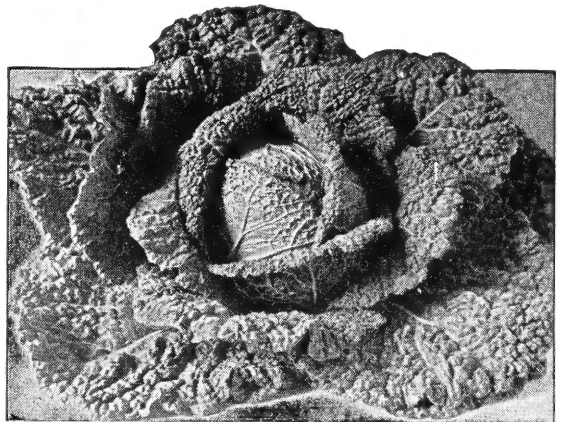
BONANZA. 75 days. An outstanding market and home garden variety. Heads small to medium size almost round and very firm. The small core allows this Cabbage to stand in the field for a long period, at time of maturity, without splitting. Especially adapted for use in the South where firm small heads are needed for shipping to distant markets.

GREEN ACRE. 66 days. A strain of Golden Acre with a richer green color which it retains longer and thus is more desirable as a market Cabbage.

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET. 65 days. Extreme earliness and the fact that this Cabbage will hold its good green color until harvest are its outstanding qualities. Produces well-rounded, solid heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter and weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Plants are small, compact, short stemmed.

EARLY RED ACRE. 74 days. Plants small, compact and short stemmed. Heads medium size, round, hard and deep red. The earliest red variety.

SPECIAL LONG ISLAND SAVOY (SHORT STEM). 95 days. An excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard. Leaves large, crimped, rich dark green and of good quality.



CABBAGE, Special Long Island Savoy

Tri-State's Cabbage

CULTURE. For an early crop, plant the seed indoors and transplant about the middle of March to April. Set them 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. For a late crop, sow seed in May or June and transplant in July. 1 oz. produces about 2500 plants; 6 ozs. plants an acre.



CABBAGE, Danish Roundhead (Short Stem)

DANISH ROUNDHEAD (SHORT STEM). 100 days. Heads are round, extremely solid and heavy, 8 to 9 inches across and weighing 7 to 9 pounds each. A late fall or winter Cabbage with the same good qualities as Penn State Ballhead but shorter stemmed and five days earlier.

BIG NORFOLK WAKEFIELD. 71 days. Head broad, heart shaped, 8 inches long, 7 inches broad at base. Used extensively on Eastern Shore area. A heavy-yielding, wintering-over type for the South.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. 105 days. Heads flattened, globe shaped, 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep and average 8 pounds. Excellent for fall market or winter storage as it retains its deep green color. Our strain is produced from stock seed grown at Penn State College.

FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH. 71 days. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball shaped, commonly 7 to 8 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep and average 5 pounds. Splendid for home and market gardeners. Used in some sections as a wintering-over Cabbage.

Chinese Cabbage

CULTURE. Plant the seed for either an early or a late crop; avoid hot weather. Sow where it is to grow and thin the plants to 14 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. 1 oz. plants 400 ft. of row; 2 lbs. an acre.

CHIHILI. 75 days. Early and sure heading. Heads 18 to 20 inches tall, 4 inches thick, tapered to the tip. Firm, pure white inside, crisp and tender.

MICHIHLI. 70 days. The surest-heading strain of Chinese Cabbage we have ever known. Outstanding uniformity makes this a great improvement over the former strains of the Chihli type. Foliage dark green; heads 4 inches thick, 18 to 20 inches tall, tapered near tip; firm, well blanching, crisp and tender.

Cantaloupes

CULTURE. Warm sandy soil is preferable. Seed is mostly drilled in hills 6 to 8 feet apart. Thin to about 1 foot apart. 1 oz. plants 75 hills; 3 to 6 lbs. an acre.

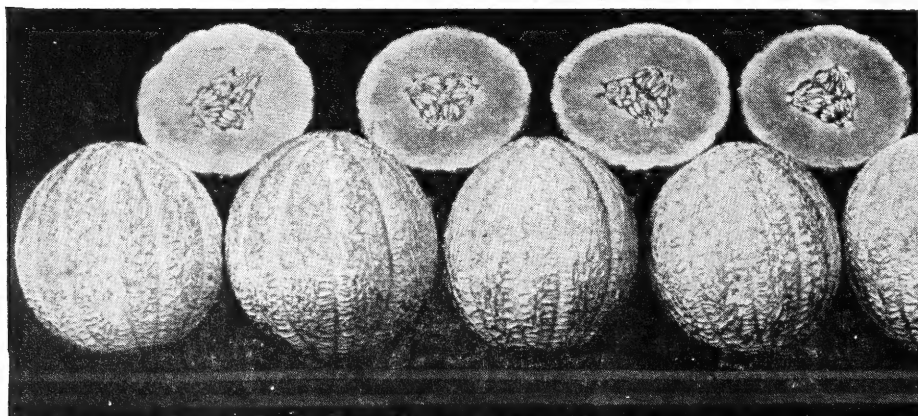
DELICIOUS 51. 86 days. If you have been troubled with wilt in your melons, we suggest you try Delicious 51. This is a new fusarium-wilt-resistant type developed by Dr. Munger at Cornell. It is a cross between Iroquois and Delicious. Delicious 51 is not a shipping melon but is a wonderful early variety for home gardens, roadside stands and local markets.

QUEEN OF COLORADO. 95 days. Melons weigh 3½ to 4½ pounds. They are pointed-oval in shape, with very coarse netting. Skin gray-green; flesh orange, solid, thick, very sweet. Has become well known in eastern markets because of its excellent flavor and market quality.

SCHOON'S HARD SHELL. 90 days. This melon is especially valuable because of its hard, firm shell, which makes it desirable for shipping. Melons better than average size, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting. Skin yellow; flesh salmon colored, sweet and of medium fine grain.

HALE'S BEST NO. 936. 83 days. A shipping melon, nearly round, with a solid high net and very uniform in size and shape. Size slightly larger than Hale's Best No. 36. Seed cavity small. Flesh salmon-orange, firm, sweet and spicy.

FORDHOOK JUMBO. 88 days. An improved strain of the old-fashioned Fordhook. The flesh is bright orange, medium thick, fairly firm, sweet and spicy. The melons weigh 3 to 5 pounds.



CANTALOUPE, Pride of Wisconsin

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN. 90 days. A popular variety in New Jersey and on the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware. Melons oval, weighing 3 to 4 pounds. Rind pearly gray, slightly ribbed, with sparse coarse netting. Flesh orange colored and unusually thick. Seed cavity small. Fine flavor and a very good shipper.

Tri-State's Carrots

CULTURE. Make succession plantings from earliest spring until July, in rich, stone-free soil. Sow the seed in rows 18 inches apart and barely cover it. Thin the seedlings to 3 inches apart. 1 oz. plants 150 ft. of row; 3 lbs. an acre.

TOUCHON. 68 days. A quality Carrot for home and market gardeners. Strong tops of medium height. Roots orange-scarlet, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, straight, cylindrical, strictly stump rooted. Flesh deep orange with little or no core. Preferred by many growers for greater length and stronger tops.



CARROT, Imperator (Long Strain)

IMPERATOR, (LONG STRAIN). 77 days. An improved strain of Imperator that is noticeably longer and more slender. On loose, deeply prepared soil roots will make remarkable length. Heavy, tops excellent for bunching. Roots 9 to 11 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at shoulder, tapering to a nearly pointed tip. Smooth; deep orange. Ideal bunching Carrot and good shipper.

HUTCHINSON (WALTHAM STRAIN). 80 days. This Carrot is very popular with the market gardeners in New England. Strong tops, ideal for bunching. Roots 10 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, deep orange with greenish shoulder, nearly cylindrical. Very tender. Ours is an exceptionally good northern-grown strain.

NANTES LONG. 68 days. Small tops; roots bright orange, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, cylindrical, stump rooted. Flesh bright orange, fine quality; core inconspicuous. Grown extensively in muck lands.

CHANTENAY RED CORED. 70 days. Roots are deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at shoulder, tapered, stump rooted; core reddish orange, almost the same color as the flesh, which is fine grained and tender. This is an excellent variety for canners.



CARROT, Chantenay Red Cored

DANVERS RED CORED. 75 days. Very productive and popular for home and market gardeners. Roots about 7 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, uniformly tapered to a blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. Fine for bunching or bushel Carrots.

How long is it since you tried a NEW variety?
A little experimenting is often worthwhile.

Quality will be remembered long after the price is forgotten. We have seen growers who lost hundreds of dollars in crops because they saved a few dollars on the cost of the seeds.

Tri-State's Celery

CULTURE. Plant the seed early and transplant when the seedlings are 3 inches tall. In July move to the open row, 6 inches apart. Plenty of moisture and rich soil is needed all during the growing season. Blanch with earth or boards in the fall. 1 oz. produces about 5000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. plants an acre.



CELERY, Summer Pascal (Waltham Strain)

SUMMER PASCAL (Waltham Strain). 115 days.

Plants of medium height but with good length to the first joint. Blanches more readily than some other strains of Pascal Celery. It bleaches easily with paper or boards. The stalks are nearly round, smooth and of outstanding quality. Truly a choice product, fast replacing the white type.

GOLDEN PLUME DWARF. 115 days. Early and very desirable for home and market garden. Plants medium sized; stocky, full hearted, and compact with thick, solid stalks which blanch readily.

EMERSON PASCAL. 120 days. This new variety is the finest home-garden Celery yet developed. Growth similar to Summer Pascal with long, thick, rounded stems of good quality. Crisp, brittle, nutty and fine flavored. Emerson Pascal is a top-notch Celery anyone can grow.

CORNELL NO. 19. 100 days. Developed from a cross between Golden Self Blanching and Utah, combining the good qualities of the Pascal Type with the early easy blanching character and color of Golden Self Blanching. Highly resistant to Fusarium Yellows. Averages 9 inches to joint with an over all height of 24 to 25 inches. Hearts are long and comparatively full. Stems thick, rounded and smooth.

UTAH 15. 130 days. A strain of Utah that is becoming increasingly important with eastern and northern growers. Large plants, 26 to 28 inches tall. Leaves are dark green, deeply cut, moderately broad. Edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches long are numerous, of medium width, thick, rounded and quite smooth. Tops retain dark green color when grown on muck soils.

If you start with good seed, you have taken the first step in producing a good crop.

Celeriac

CULTURE. Set the plants 6 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. 1 oz. plants 800 ft. of row.

ACE. 115 days. This is a new and improved strain of Celeriac which produces more vigorous tops and bulbs. Roots are larger and smoother than Giant Smooth Prague and the tops seem more resistant to blight.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE. 110 days. Turnip-rooted Celery. Plants are dark green with tubular stalks. Roots 3 to 4 inches in diameter, globular, fairly smooth. Bulbs used for adding celery flavor to soups.



CELERIAC,
Giant Smooth
Prague

Chicory

CULTURE. Sow the seed in early summer in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 3 inches apart. 1 oz. plants 80 ft. of row; 4 lbs. an acre.

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE. 55 days. Roots mature in four to five months and when dried are used as a substitute and adulterant of coffee. Roots 12 to 14 inches long, 2½ inches thick at top, tapered. The young tender leaves are used for greens and also are fed to poultry as a tonic.

CICCORIA CATALOGNA or ASPARAGUS. 65 days. A rapid-growing annual producing dandelion-like leaves that are very popular for early greens. Leaves and flower shoots tender and with faint asparagus flavor. Our stock is the true cut-leaved, fibrous-rooted type.

CICCORIA SAN PASQUALE. A very early strain for the production of greens from spring sowing. The leaves are quite broad, irregularly cut and jagged.

Corn Salad

LARGE-LEAVED ROUND (LAMB'S LETTUCE). 60 days. Small, quick-growing salad plant for early spring, late fall or winter use. It is quite hardy. Plants produce an abundance of small leaves which may be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach.

Collards

CULTURE. Sow the seed either indoors or out, and transplant to about 18 inches apart, in rows 2½ feet apart. 1 oz. plants 400 ft. of row; 4 ozs. an acre.

GEORGIA. 75 days. A non-heading form of Cabbage grown extensively for greens by market gardeners in the South. Plant 2 to 3 feet tall, erect, spreading. Forms a loose cluster or head of tender leaves.

CABBAGE. 75 days. A desirable type producing rather compact plants 1½ to 2 feet high. Large, loose clusters of leaves which often show a tendency to form a head. Also known as Buncombe.

VATES. 90 days. Similar to Georgia Collards in shape and habit of growth, but has an emerald-green color instead of the usual bluish green and the leaves have a glossy or oily appearance.



COLLARDS, Georgia

Cress

UPLAND. 50 days. Resembles Water Cress except that it is planted on dry land and is extremely easy to grow. It has the advantage of standing all summer without going to seed. Plant in spring and late summer.

WATER CRESS. 50 days. Can be grown in any shady spot by making frequent waterings, but does best when planted in shallow, running, fresh water such as near a spring. Start seed in pots placed in a pan of water, and transplant to the edge of the stream. Perennial.

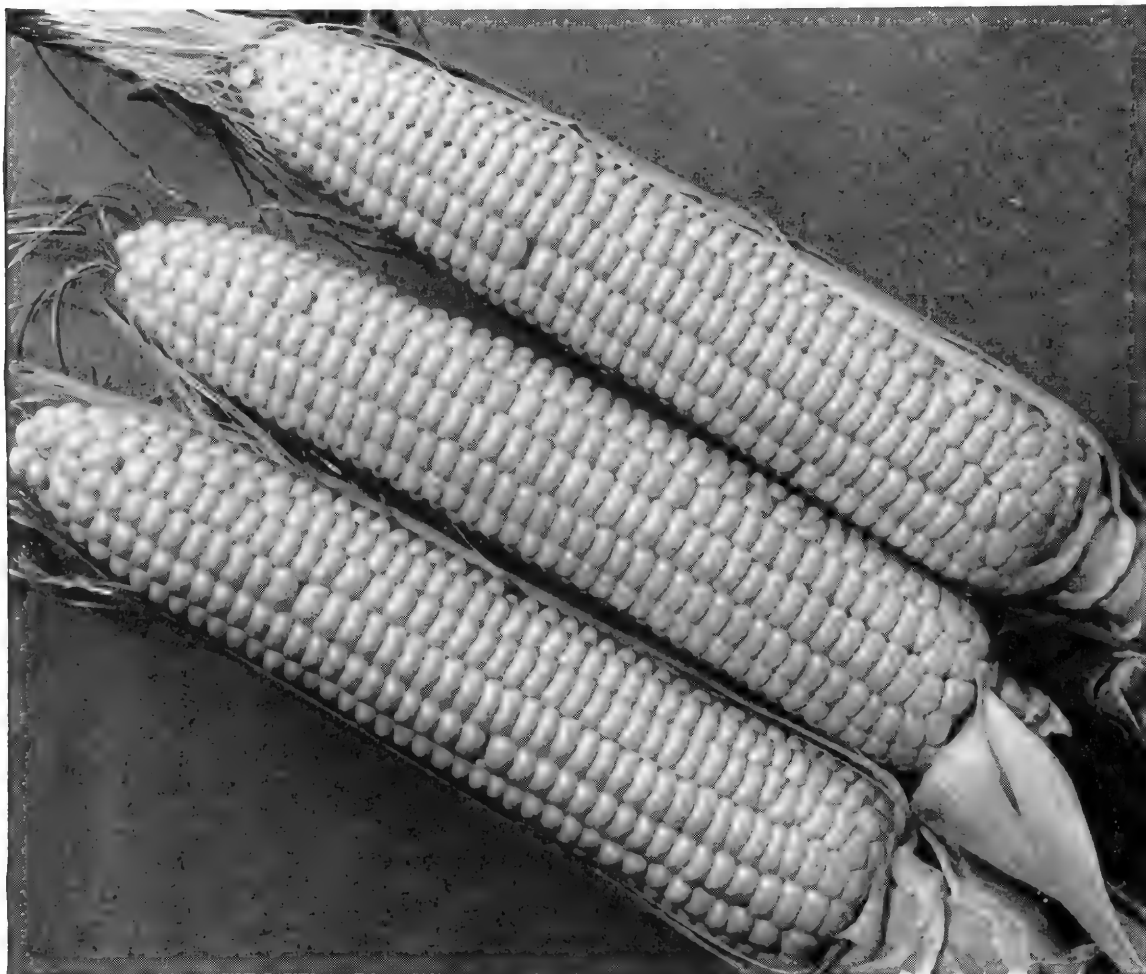
Dandelion

CULTURE. Plant in rows a foot apart and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. May be blanched like endive if desired. 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row.

ARLINGTON THICK LEAF. 60 days. A very superior strain. Makes very vigorous, compact growth. Produces a spreading rosette of leaves 18 to 24 inches across; leaves very numerous, thick in texture and blanch readily. **No seed available; crop failure.**

Tri-State's Hybrid Sweet Corn

CULTURE. Hot weather and warm soil are needed for growing Corn. Do not plant it until both are assured. Plant 6 kernels to a hill and thin to 3 plants. Hills should be 3 feet apart each way. Or plant 5 seeds per foot of row and thin to 10 inches apart. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. plants 100 ft. of row; 8 or 9 lbs. an acre.



HYBRID CORN, Carmelcross Improved

CARMELCROSS IMPROVED. 78 days. Essentially Carmelcross with a more rugged plant and a larger ear, mostly two per stalk. Very uniformly maturing. A second-early Corn with many excellent qualities. Deep yellow kernels, 12 to 14 rows per ear. Highly resistant to disease.

MARCROSS 13 × 6. 73 days. A very desirable early-maturing variety. Plants 5 to 6 feet tall, many with two ears per stalk and highly resistant to bacterial wilt. Golden yellow ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 10 to 14 rowed, with good green husk coverage and very uniform.

HOOSIER GOLD. 77 days. The plants are erect and uniform, of medium height and highly productive. Ears are large but slender, well protected with a dark green husk and large flag leaves. The deep golden yellow kernels are delicate, sweet and of the finest flavor. Excellent for home use, market and freezing.

TRIAL PLANTINGS

Each year we give several of our friends in different locations samples of new varieties of Hybrid Corn to plant so that we may know which varieties are best suited for the markets in that area.

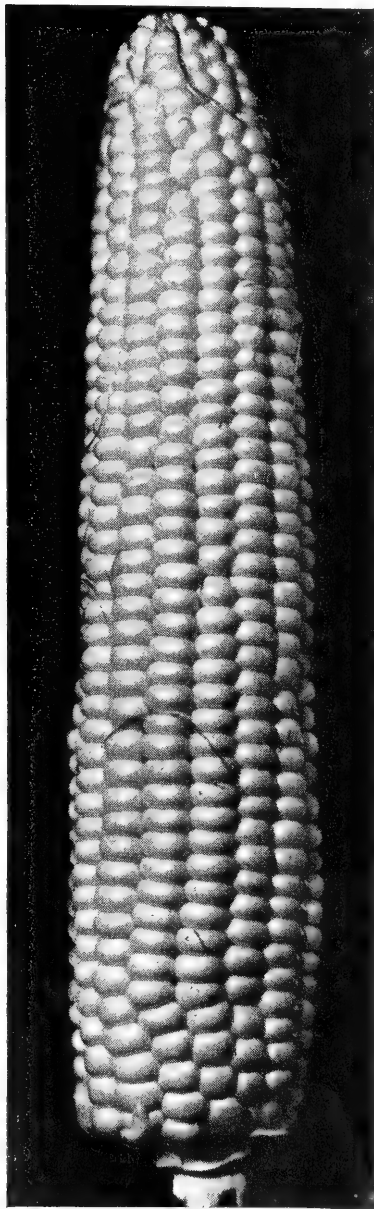
IOANA. 90 days. Ears grow $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long with good husk coverage; uniform and well filled with 12 to 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels of excellent quality. Stalks grow $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Increasing in popularity in many sections for the market grower's trade and the home garden; valuable for canning. Highly resistant to wilt.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. 88 days. Most widely used of all the hybrids for canning, freezing, market, and shipping. Usually two ears 8 inches long, each with 12 to 14 rows; fairly heavy husks. Stalks $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high. Quite uniform in maturity and ear characteristics. The delicious melting flavor of this Corn makes it a favorite everywhere it appears.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID. 95 days. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 16 to 18 rows of narrow, very sweet white kernels. Recommended for home or market garden, freezing and canning. Stalks grow 8 to 10 feet tall. This hybrid will out-yield the old open-pollinated strain and is actually more widely adapted.

Tri-State's Hybrid Sweet Corn

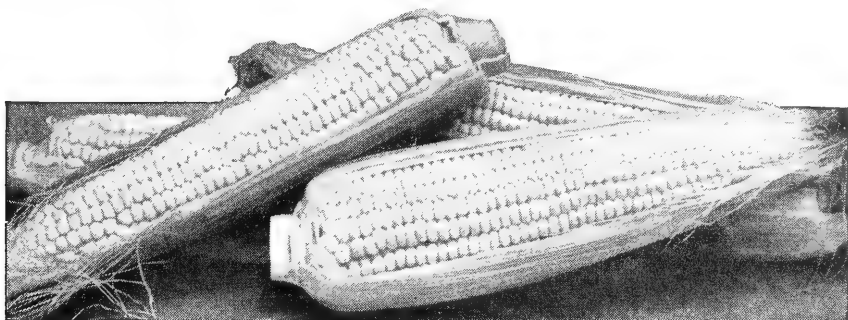
CULTURE. Hot weather and warm soil are needed for growing Corn. Do not plant it until both are assured. Plant 6 kernels to a hill and thin to 3 plants. Hills should be 3 feet apart each way. Or plant 5 seeds per foot of row and thin to 10 inches apart. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. plants 100 ft. of row; 8 or 9 lbs. an acre.



CORN, Iochief

IOCHIEF. 89 days. A new introduction that is very outstanding for longer ears, heavy tonnage and superior flavor. Ears are 9 inches long, with 14 to 18 rows of deep golden kernels, very uniform. This Corn has very good eating qualities. Ideal for canning and the market.

LINCOLN. 84 days. Ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 12 to 16 rowed, with good husk coverage. Stalks 7 to 8 feet tall and very rigid, with mostly one ear and few suckers. Withstands adverse weather conditions and also does better on poor soil than Lee.



CORN, Golden Dawn (EARLIEST VARIETY)

GOLDEN DAWN. 65 days. (EARLIEST VARIETY). This variety is the earliest one we list. Plants are strong and grow about 5 feet tall. The ears are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and have 12 to 14 rows of medium yellow kernels. The husk is very heavy, which gives good protection and coverage to the end of the ear. If you are looking for an extra-early yellow Corn that has good quality and will stand the cold wet weather in early spring, you should plant Golden Dawn. We have found this variety to do especially well in the New England States. Growers living in that area should be sure to give this variety a trial.

ILLINOIS NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN 14 x 11. 93 days. A new white variety with a narrow grain and high sugar content, which has made it very popular with market gardeners. Plant 8 feet tall, vigorous, with few suckers and good ear height. Ear 8 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows; kernels narrow, deep and of good quality.

ARISTOGOLD BANTAM EVERGREEN. 93 days. If you live where Corn crops are hurt by wind, heat or drought this hybrid answers your problems. Plants are sturdy and vigorous averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, free from suckers and dark green. The ears are 10 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of exceptionally deep juicy, high quality golden kernels. Husks are tight, resisting ear worms. This Corn has yielded 10 tons of marketable ears per acre.

Be sure to grow
Rye Grass
with last culti-
vation of Corn.

Prevents
erosion and
supplies
green manure.
Use 30 lbs.
per acre.



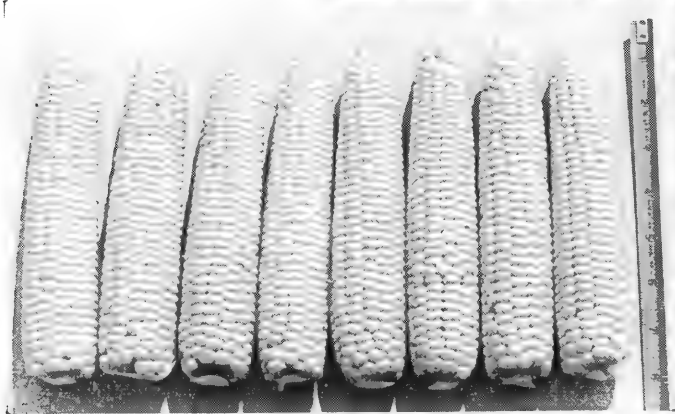
CORN, Lincoln

Tri-State's Hybrid Sweet Corn

IROQUOIS GOLDEN

90 days

Every market grower should try some Iroquois Golden this year. It is the biggest-yielding, biggest-eared quality Sweet Corn you can grow. The ears run 9 to 10 inches long, with 16 to 18 rows of golden kernels. Husks are dark green and tight, helping to resist ear worm and smut. Plants are 8 to 8½ feet tall, dark green and free from suckers. This variety is noted for making ears during dry weather.



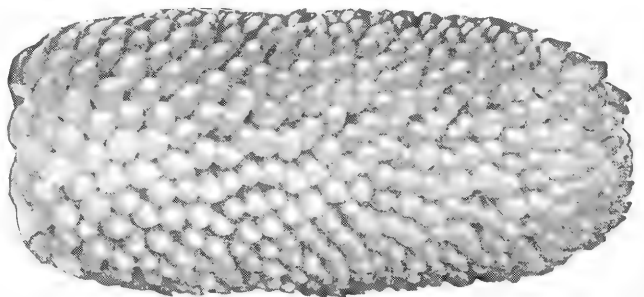
HYBRID SWEET CORN, Penndale

PENNDALE. A new yellow hybrid for home and market. The 12-rowed ears, 7 to 8 inches long, are generally borne two to a plant. A midseason variety growing 5½ to 6½ feet tall. Recommended for freezing because of its excellent quality and small cob. Does best on good soil. Seed supply very short. Packets only. Our strain is produced from stock seed grown at Penna. State University.

CALUMET. 86 days. Plants vigorous, relatively resistant to drought and almost suckerless. Ear long, slender, well filled to tip. Kernels light yellow, in 10 to 16 rows. Very uniform in maturing; suitable for mechanical harvesting.

ILLINOIS GOLDEN NO. 10. 89 days. **THIS IS ONE YOU SHOULD TRY.** For a heavy-yielding main-crop variety this is the Corn to plant. Stalks are 7 to 8 feet tall and very drought resistant. Ears are cylindrical, golden yellow, averaging 8 inches in length, with 12 to 16 rows; heavy deep green husk coverage; quality very fine. One of the most widely used varieties planted on the eastern seaboard for the fresh market.

HYBRID SWEET CORN, Iroquois Golden



POP CORN, South American Mushroom

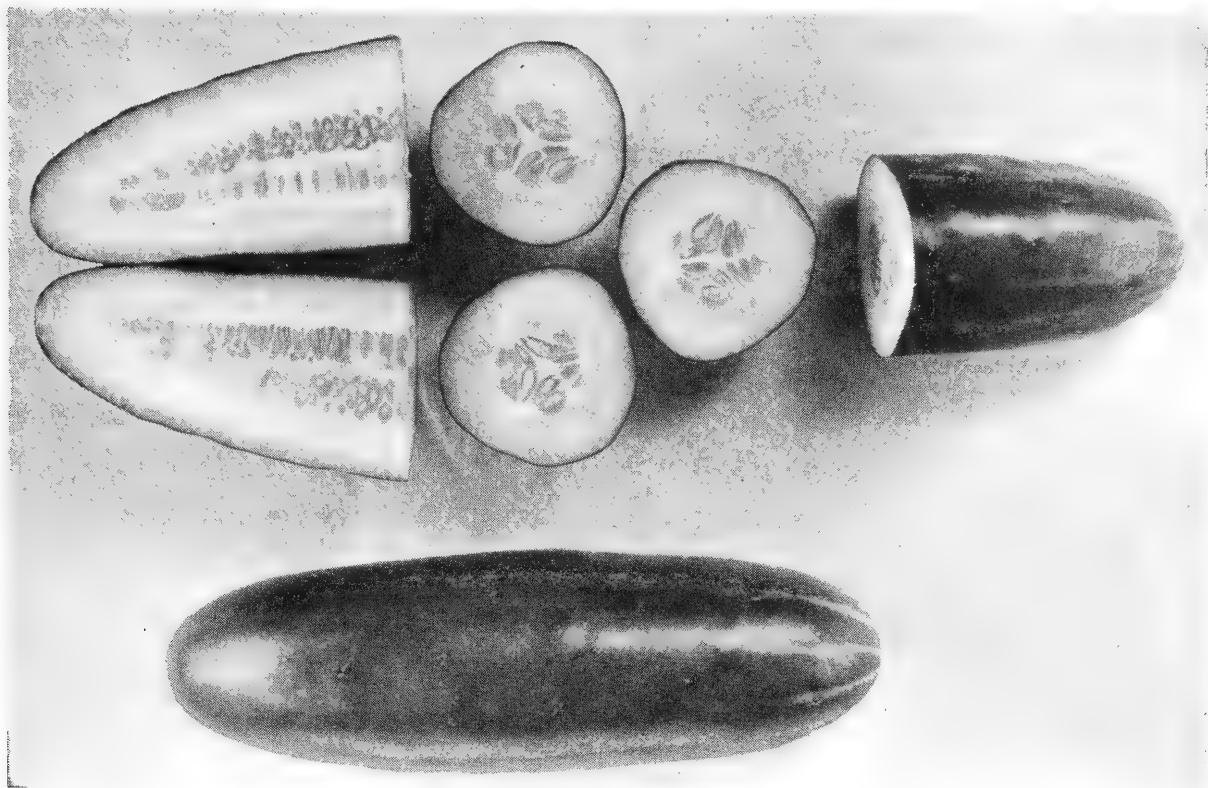
POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN MUSHROOM. 120 days. Large, golden yellow kernels which pop creamy white. Ears grow 6 to 9 inches long; stalks 6 to 7 feet high.

We specialize in high-grade strains of Hybrid Sweet Corn. Our Idaho-grown seed has strong vitality and is treated.

Tri-State's Cucumbers

CULTURE. Drill seeds in rows 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about one plant every foot. 1 oz. plants 100 hills; 3 to 6 lbs. an acre.



CUCUMBER, Marketer

MARKETER. 70 days. A variety of recent introduction, producing Cucumbers that have a rich dark green color carried well down to the blossom end. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a very small seed cavity. Its uniform shape and attractive dark green color all over, even on the ground side, makes it one of the best early varieties for commercial growers. Vines vigorous and prolific.

A. & C. 68 days. An excellent early, dark green Cucumber with a heavy set. The Cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at market stage. They hold their dark green color much longer after picking than most kinds, are tender yet firm and crisp, and have a delicious flavor.

BURPEE HYBRID. 60 days. The outstanding feature of this hybrid slicing Cucumber is its high resistance to mosaic and downy mildew. Vines are very vigorous and bear a large number of well-formed Cucumbers 8 inches and more long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, square at both ends, with medium seed cavity and crisp white flesh of excellent quality. Burpee Hybrid Cucumber outyields open-pollinated varieties because the vines continue to produce long after others have died. Particularly good for late plantings.

PALMETTO. 67 days. Vine similar to Cubit but with more deeply lobed leaves and highly resistant to downy mildew, making this new variety particularly valuable for fall production in southern areas. Fruits slightly pointed towards ends, with dark green exterior and relatively small seed cavity. Fruits 8 inches long with a diameter of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

STRAIGHT EIGHT. 65 days. This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches in length and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; white spined. Fruits well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use, and free from objectionable striping or tipping.

CUBIT. 72 days. An attractive variety, distinguished by unusually dark green, uniform exterior color and long, blunt-ended, cylindrical shape. Of smooth crisp texture, with small seed cavity; admirably adapted for slicing.

SANTEE. 64 days. Early, highly productive and tolerant to mildew. The fruit has an attractive cylindrical, blunt shape with good dark green color. Santee looks excellent for a spring crop in the South but has not been too widely tested in the North. Not quite so mildew resistant as Palmetto but more handsome and prolific.

BLACK DIAMOND. 54 days. Fruits grow $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, straight, blunt ended and with a very deep green skin. The flesh is pure white, tasty and of the finest quality. Widely used in home and market gardens.

NATIONAL PICKLING. 56 days. The principal pickling variety. Used for both dill and small pickles. Fruits 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; prolific, black spined, medium dark green, rather blunt at each end and of excellent pickling qualities.

We know the importance of good seed and of care in its production, handling and shipment. You may be sure that you will receive from us only the very finest seed it is possible to produce.

Tri-State's Eggplants

CULTURE. Start the seed indoors and transplant to the open ground when the soil is thoroughly warm. Set the plants 1½ feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. 1 oz. produces about 2000 plants; ¼lb. plants an acre.



EGGPLANTS, Black Beauty

BLACK BEAUTY. 75 days. Plants 24 to 30 inches tall, commonly bearing 4 to 6 large fruits which are broad, egg shaped and smooth; uniform and very rich dark purple, retaining the color for a long time. Suitable for freezing. Valuable for market and home gardens.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. 85 days. Plants are of strong, upright, vigorous growth and bear many large, elongated, dark purple fruits of uniform size well above the ground. Somewhat resistant to fruit rot and blight.

FORT MYERS MARKET. 85 days. Vigorous and very productive, high-bush variety, holding fruits well off the ground. Fruits ideal size for shipment, 9 to 10 inches long, 5½ to 6½ inches in diameter, nearly egg shaped, broadest near blossom end. Outstanding for deep purplish black color and high gloss. Especially adapted to Florida conditions.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. 80 days. An early pear-shaped Eggplant mostly used by the Italian trade. Plants large, 30 to 36 inches tall, commonly bearing 4 to 6 or more large, dark purple Eggplants.

Escarole

FLORIDA DEEP HEART. 71 days. The plants are larger, with extra deep, well-filled hearts that blanch to clear creamy yellow. Outer leaves turn upward, making the plant less susceptible to bottom rots than most Endives.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN. 85 days. Leaves large, forming immense, round plants up to 16 inches across with very deep, full, compact, well-blanch hearts that are of thick, buttery texture.



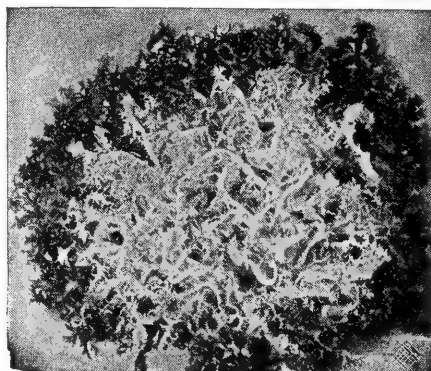
ESCAROLE, Full Heart Batavian

Endive

CULTURE. Sow the seed in rows 18 inches apart and thin to 12 inches apart. When almost fully grown, tie the heads to blanch them. 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row; 2 lbs. an acre.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC. 95 days. A late variety with deeply cut leaf margins. It is medium large in size and blanches well at the heart in late summer and fall. The midribs or stems are pure green.

LARGE GREEN CURLED PINK RIBBED. 95 days. Also known as Large Curled Pancalier. A late, coarsely toothed variety of good size, which forms a good blanched heart in the late fall. The midrib or leaf stem is tinged with rose.



ENDIVE, Large Green Curled Pink Ribbed

Tri-State's Lettuce

CULTURE. Sow the seed early in the spring and transplant to 8 inches apart. Cool damp weather is needed to produce a good crop. 1 oz. plants 400 ft. of row; 3 lbs. an acre.



LETTUCE, Imperial 456



LETTUCE, Special White Boston

Heading Varieties

IMPERIAL 456. 84 days. Newest and best of the Imperial types. Was developed at Cornell University for those who wish to grow head Lettuce in late spring and summer. Heads large, solid, of light green color, with very prominent ribs. Has a larger frame and head than Great Lakes, is somewhat resistant to tip burn and can be sown indoors and transplanted in the spring since it is earlier than Great Lakes.

NEW YORK 55. 75 days. This is the variety for those who wish to have good quality Lettuce on the market first. A very early Iceberg type that has a small dark green head and frame but forms a hard solid head.

IMPERIAL 847 (BLACK SEED). 83 days. Very popular in the East and South as a market-garden and shipping variety. Resistant to brown blight. Crisp heading plants of medium size; leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. Heads round, well folded; firm, low seed stalk. It is a little later than Imperial 44 and heads a little larger.

GREAT LAKES (WHITE SEED). 90 days. This fine new Lettuce was developed at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. It surpasses all other varieties in its ability to make good heads in warm weather. Great Lakes has very large, well-folded leaves and produces hard, well-formed heads under a large range of conditions. We are proud of our strain of this variety.

JADE. 80 days. This variety will stand for a reasonable length of time without bolting. Outer leaves very large, very dark green, coarsely savoyed and frilled. Its resistance to cold in later stages of growth permits its use when low temperatures would injure Imperial 44. Jade has shown promise as an early spring crop in the Middle Atlantic States.

ALASKA. 75 days. A very good strain of head Lettuce. Heads larger than Pennlake, with large frame, very solid and a little flatter. Leaf color same as Pennlake.

SPECIAL WHITE BOSTON (WHITE SEED).

73 days. Large, uniform, solid heads resembling Big Boston but earlier, lighter green in color and without the reddish tinge on the outer leaves. Heads are tightly folded so that the large, solid heart blanches to a bright creamy yellow; tasty, crisp and always tender. This is the finest of all the butter-head varieties.

GREAT LAKES. 6238. 82 days. Our strain is used extensively in the East on account of its ability to withstand unfavorable conditions. Repeated plantings in all growing areas indicate this is the surest heading strain of Great Lakes. Plants large, vigorous, deep green. Heads good size, well covered until heads mature. Carries well for long-distance shipping.

Loose-leaf Varieties

SALAD BOWL. 50 days. Here is the perfect home-garden Lettuce. Easy to grow and stays in fine condition practically all summer. It is a slow-bolting, loose-leaf type that may be planted any time in spring or summer and can be picked early or left to stand, even in hot weather. Long standing, quick growing, attractive and fine flavored, Salad Bowl should be in every garden.

GRAND RAPIDS (BLACK SEED). 45 days. The easiest to grow of all Lettuces. Forms a large bunch of intensely fringed and curled leaves which are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Grows equally well during the spring, summer and fall.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON (BLACK SEED). 45 days. Splendid non-heading or cutting Lettuce with broad, light green, frilled and crumpled outer leaves; center leaves blanch almost white. Grows quickly, is early and of extra fine quality. We can recommend this variety for any section where Lettuce can be grown either for local market or home use.

We know the importance of good seed and of care in its production, handling and shipment. Realizing this importance, you may be sure that you will receive from us only the very finest seed it is possible to produce.

Tri-State's Lettuce

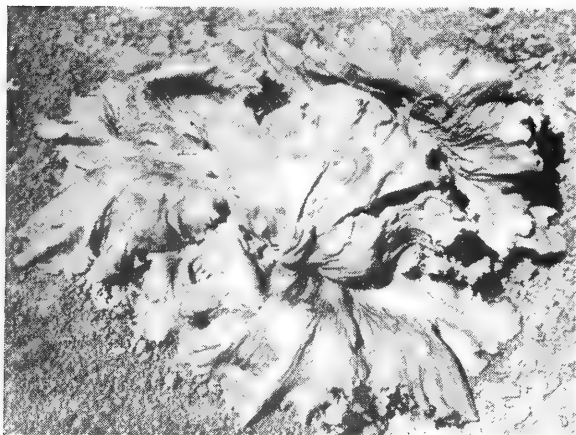


A Field of Pennlake Lettuce

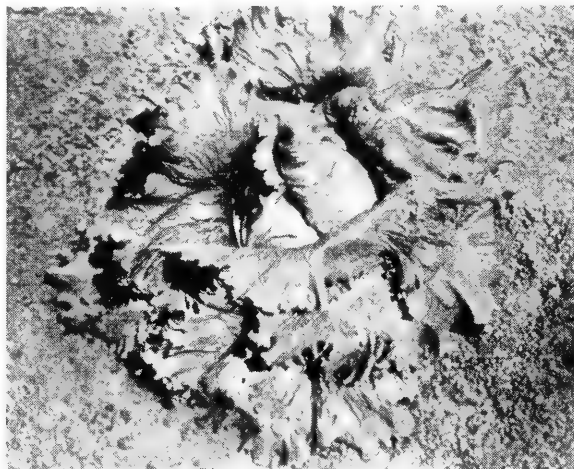
Premier or Smooth Great Lakes

80 days

This strain is recommended for growing on upland soils as an early-maturing crop either transplanted or seeded. This variety produces heads from 7 to 10 days earlier than standard Great Lakes. Bred also for reduction in ribbiness and for uniformity of heading. It has produced better than 90 per cent marketable heads at first cutting. The heads are unusually solid, practically round, up to 7 inches in diameter and 2 pounds in weight. Outer leaves are somewhat flattened, smooth and without ruffled margins. Due to its slow bolting habit and resistance to tip burn, it may be planted in succession for a summer crop in widely diversified areas.



LETTUCE, Premier or Smooth Great Lakes



LETTUCE, Pennlake

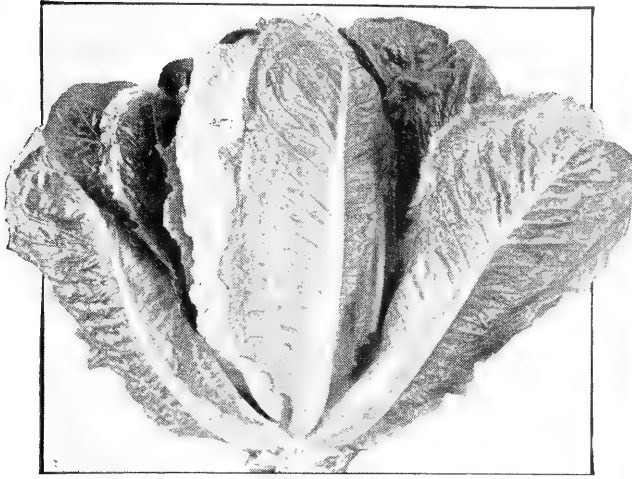
Pennlake

75 days

The result of a cross of Great Lakes by Imperial No. 847 made at Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. Much more uniform in plant and head type, insuring many marketable heads at first cutting. The compact heads are of excellent quality, with dark green, smooth foliage and without objectionable ribbiness. They are protected from scald by broad enfolding wrapper leaves. Pennlake may be grown unusually free from tip burn as an early summer crop from plants or seeded directly in the field. It also does well as a fall crop in field or frames and is adapted to home and market-garden use on upland or muck soils throughout the United States.

We make several successive plantings of our stocks of Lettuce seed in both northern and southern growing areas before we offer it to you. This saves you the time and trouble of making your own trial plantings of our seed.

Cos Lettuce or Romaine



COS LETTUCE, Paris White

PARIS WHITE. 70 days. Popular variety for the home and market garden. It is crisp, has a refreshing sweet flavor, and does not need tying up in order to blanch the heart. Compact, erect plants 10 inches tall with medium light outer leaves and whitish green brittle interior.

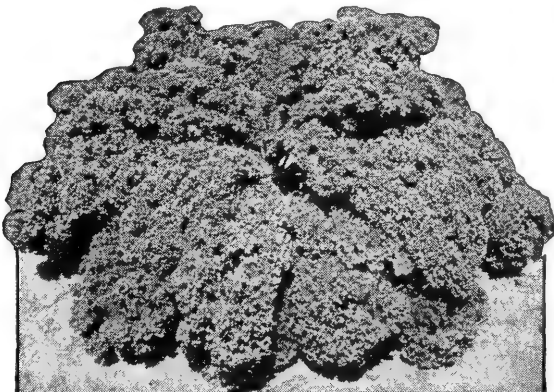
DARK GREEN. 70 days. A medium large, dark green variety which forms a good-sized, firm, well-folded head.

Kale

CULTURE. Plant the seed in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and thin to 18 inches apart in the row. Frost improves the flavor. 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. an acre.

SPECIAL DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH.

55 days. Low-growing, compact, short-stemmed plants with finely curled, bluish green leaves. Plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall with a spread of 16 to 24 inches. Our stock of this variety is unsurpassed.



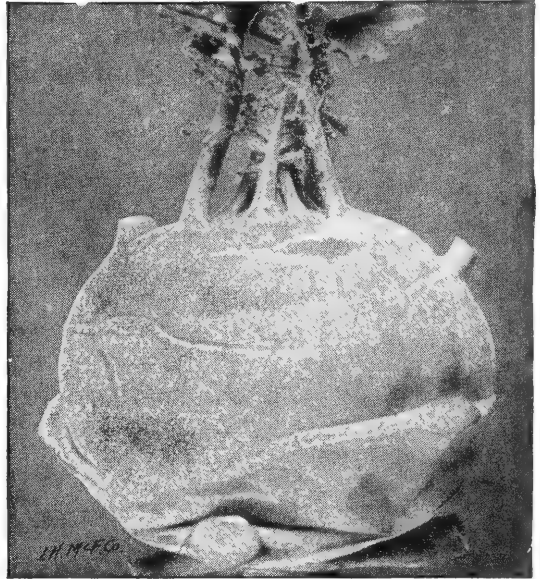
KALE, Special Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch

DWARF SIBERIAN. 60 days. Plants very large, 12 to 15 inches tall, with spread of 3 feet or more. Leaves large, thick in texture, coarse, plume-like, with margin frilled and waved. Slow to run to seed in the spring.

HANOVER SALAD. 30 days. Smooth-leaf type. While young the leaves are sweet, and the growth is so rapid that cuttings can be made in three weeks after seed is sown.

Kohlrabi

CULTURE. Sow in rows 18 inches apart and thin to 6 inches apart. Pull and use when the bulb is 2½ inches across. 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row; 4 lbs. an acre.



KOHLRABI, White Vienna

WHITE VIENNA. 55 days. Small plants with medium green leaves. Bulbs flattened, globe shaped, light green; flesh clear white, tender and crisp.

Rape



RAPE, Dwarf Essex

DWARF ESSEX. An extra quick-growing green forage crop for use any time during the fall, winter and spring. Rape can never become a pest, for it belongs to the same general family as the turnip and rutabaga and when planted under favorable conditions of soil and season, it makes an immense crop of green forage, juicy and succulent, and often at a time of year when little green feed is available. Sow 10 pounds per acre broadcast and 5 pounds in drills.

If you start with good seed, you have taken the first step in producing a good crop.

Leek

CULTURE. Plant in early spring and thin to 4 inches apart. Blanch by hilling up like celery. 1 oz. plants 150 ft. of row; 4 lbs. an acre



LEEK, American Flag

AMERICAN FLAG. 130 days. Also known as Broad London. Stem 8 to 10 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches thick, of excellent quality, the white part extending well up the stalks. Very mild flavor.

Okra

CULTURE. Plant the seed outdoors when frost is past, and thin the seedlings to 1½ to 2 feet apart. Dwarf varieties require less space. 1 oz. plants 50 ft. of row; 8 lbs. an acre.

CLEMSON SPINELESS. 60 days. This variety was originated at Clemson University. Remarkably uniform; 3½ to 4 feet tall. Highly productive; pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged.

DWARF GREEN LONG POD (Campbell Strain). 55 days. A very early, dwarf-growing, sturdy variety, producing an abundance of long, fluted, dark green pods. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall.

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG POD. 60 days. A strong grower, reaching over 5 feet in height, and yielding better than any other variety. Pods dark green, fleshy, tender, becoming 7 to 8 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, distinctly ribbed and tapered.

Mustard

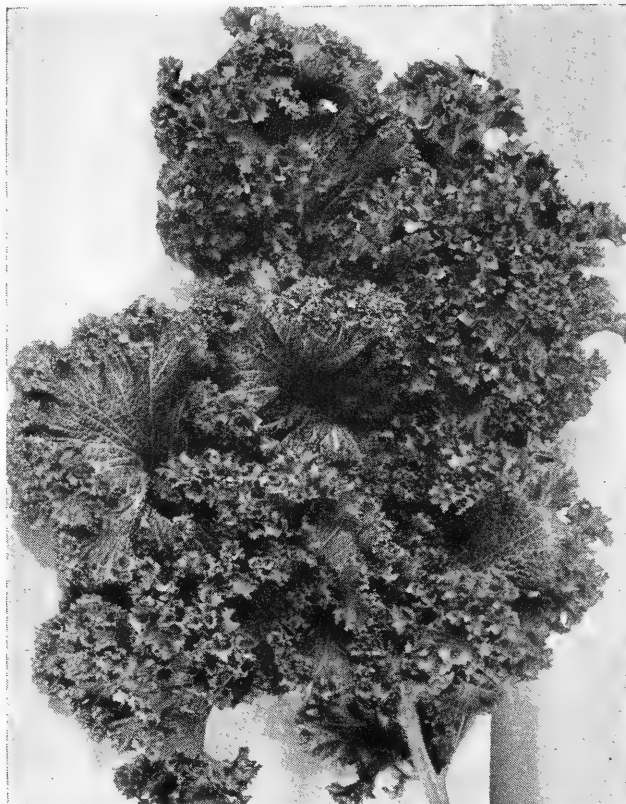
CULTURE. Sow either early in the spring or later for a fall crop. Thin to a foot apart. 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row; 4 lbs. an acre.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED LONG STANDING.

60 days. Leaves large, wide, bright green and very curly on the edges. A heavy producer for home gardens and market. Slightly pungent, crisp and tender. The plant, although slightly spreading, is quite upright in growth. Very hardy.

FORDHOOK FANCY (OSTRICH PLUME). 40

days. Dark green, short-stemmed, deeply curled, fringed leaves curving backward. Of mild flavor. Plants of vigorous growth, yielding heavily. Fine for salad or cooked for greens like spinach.



MUSTARD, Giant Southern Curled Long Standing

Tri-State's Herbs

DILL. 70 days. Annual, about 2 to 3 feet tall, of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor. Grown for seed clusters used in making dill pickles.

FENNEL, FLORENCE or ITALIAN. 60 days. Also known as Finocchio. Plant 2 to 3 feet tall. Chiefly grown for the bulb-like structure formed by the enveloping thickened bases of the leaf stalks.

SAGE, BROAD LEAF. Hardy; 14 inches tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor.

THYME. 85 days. Perennial 6 to 12 inches high. Has aromatic foliage used like mint for seasoning soups, stews, gravies, sauces and dressings.

BORAGE. 80 days. Annual. 1½ ft. The young tender leaves are used as salad and also to flavor lemonade and other cooling drinks. Faintly aromatic.

SWEET BASIL. 85 days. Annual. 1½ to 2 ft. The leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, fish sauce, vinegar, beans, salad and meats.

SWEET MARJORAM. 70 days. Annual. 1 to 2 ft. Nice for seasoning, either fresh or dried, in soups, stews, meat pies, salads.

SUMMER SAVORY. 60 days. Annual. 1 ft. Chiefly used for flavoring salads, dressings, stews and gravies.

Tri-State's Onions

CULTURE. Plant the seed in early spring, and thin the plants to 3 inches apart in rows 18 inches apart. Rich soil free of stones is required. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. of row; 5 lbs. an acre.



ONION, White Portugal

WHITE PORTUGAL (SILVERSKIN). 100 days.

Most widely used white Onion for sets, pickling Onions, mature bulbs, and bunching Onions from seed. Bulbs of medium size, flat but fairly deep, pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A splendid keeper.

SWEET SPANISH (Utah Strain). 110 days.

This Onion is now the most popular of all varieties because of its great size and extreme mildness. It has amber-orange skin and crystal clear white flesh. Resistant to disease and insect pests.

BELTSVILLE BUNCHING. 60 days.

A bunching Onion very similar to Evergreen White Bunching, with maturity time about the same as Evergreen. This is a very good summer Onion.

HYBRID ONION, YELLOW GLOBE. 90 days.

New first generation (F₁) Hybrid Onion outstanding for earliness, uniformity, high yield and exceptional keeping quality. Onions are globular, smooth, 3 to 3½ inches across, with light golden skin and sweet, yellowish white flesh. This is the first Hybrid Onion seed to be offered commercially. Test plantings made throughout the country show it has a wide range of adaptability.



ONION, Evergreen White Bunching
These Onions were raised from our seed

EVERGREEN WHITE BUNCHING. 60 days to

green Onions. Does not form bulbs. Grown for its long, slender, silvery white stalks which are used for green bunching Onions or scallions. In the East seed is usually planted in late summer and wintered over for early spring bunching Onions.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. 115 days.

The most popular of the Southport type. Perfectly globe shaped, with rather full shoulder, small neck, rich yellow skin, and mild, creamy white flesh. Very productive and a good keeper.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. 115 days.

Most attractive large round Onion with pure paper-white skin. The flesh is also pure white. A main-crop variety which will keep well for some time in fall storage. It is always a ready seller in the market and also used extensively for bunching.



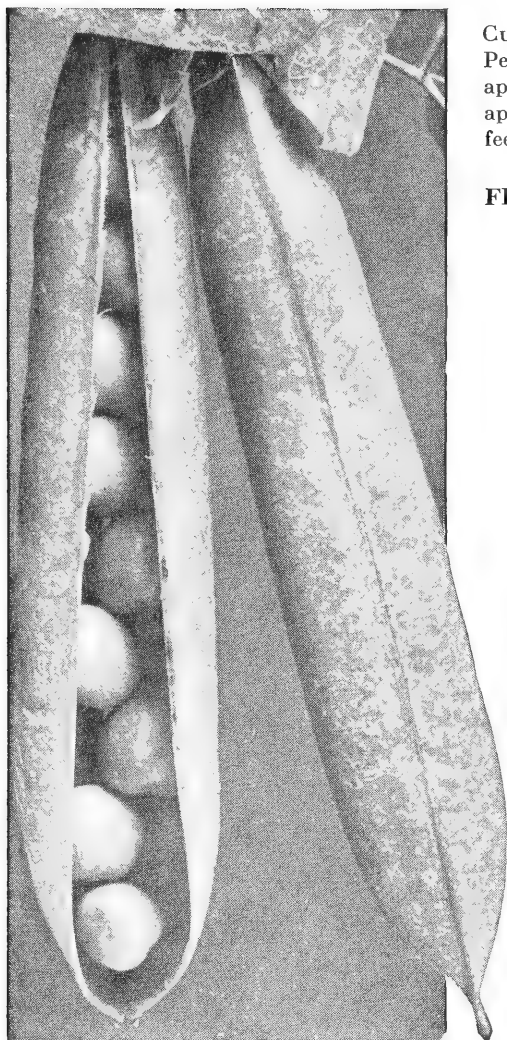
ONION SETS, Yellow-Skinned

Tri-State's Onion Sets

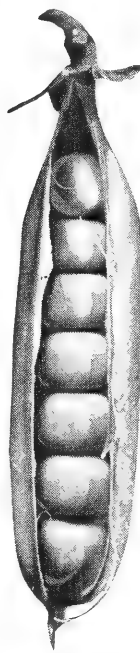
YELLOW-SKINNED SETS. The finest quality sets available on the market. The bulbs produce mature Onions long ahead of plantings from seed. Green Onions are available in a few weeks. The ripe bulbs are excellent keepers.

WHITE SILVERSKIN SETS. Without equal for flavor and clean whiteness. Green Onions are ready very quickly. The bulbs mature well ahead of seed plantings and are white, firm, and slightly flattened in shape.

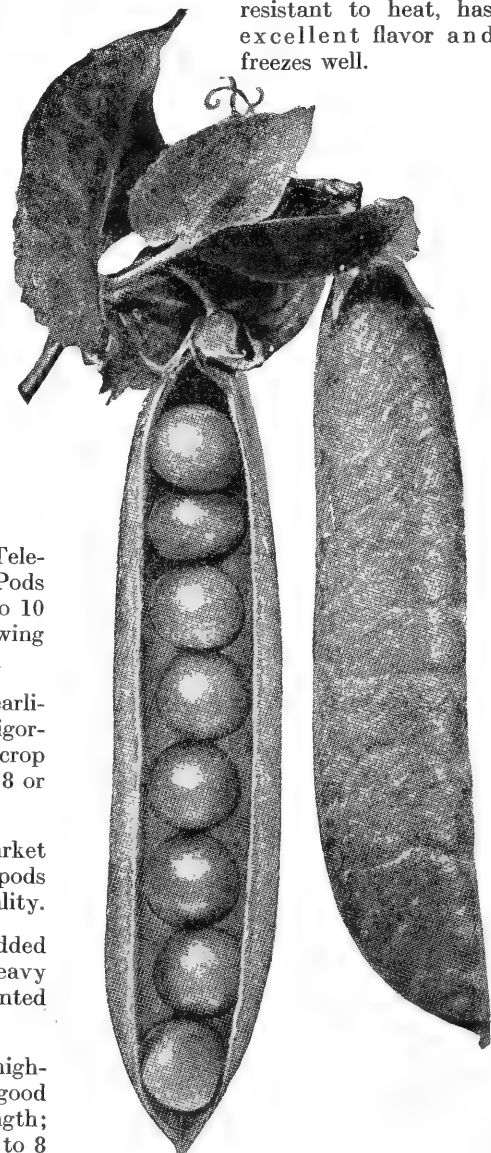
Tri-State's Peas



PEAS, Alderman



PEAS,
Premium Gem



PEAS, Thomas Laxton

CULTURE. Sow the seed just as soon as frost is out of the ground, for Peas need cool growing weather. Plant 2 inches deep and an inch apart. If brush is used to support the vines, make double rows a foot apart and put the bush between them; otherwise rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. of row; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. an acre.

FREEZONIAN. 63 days. Vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and bear a big crop of dark green, blunt pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, filled with 7 or 8 most luscious, deep green Peas. The tender skin does not peel or loosen in freezing. It is excellent for quick freezing as well as being valuable for home and market gardeners.

PREMIUM GEM. 65 days. A home-garden variety. Vines very productive, dark green, 18 inches tall. Pods light green, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, filled with 6 or 7 Peas of fine quality.

WANDO. 70 days. Wando is a Pea that can be planted as late as July 1st and still get a crop of good high quality peas. It is very resistant to heat, has excellent flavor and freezes well.

ALDERMAN. 75 days. Splendid large-podded variety of the Telephone type for home, market garden, shipping and freezing. Pods dark green, 5 inches long, straight, pointed, well filled with 8 to 10 extra large Peas. Vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet tall, depending upon growing conditions.

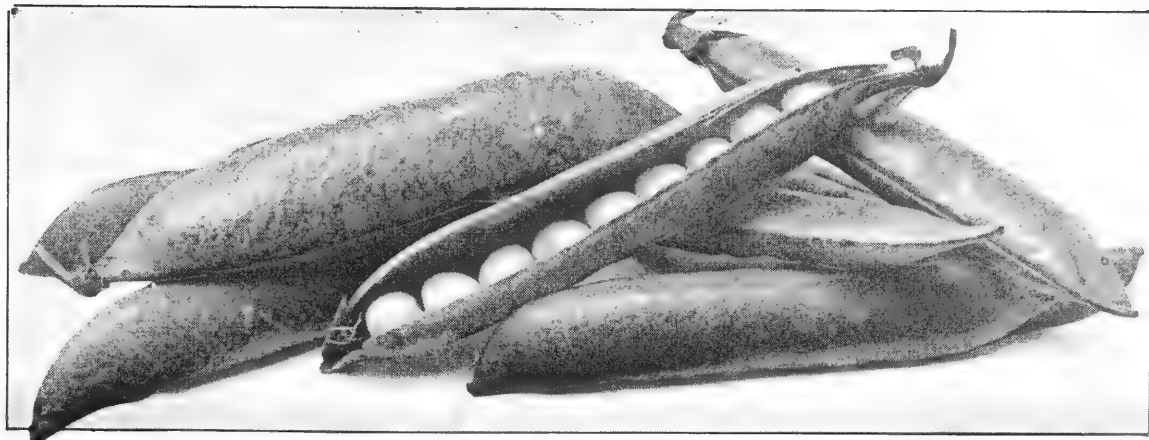
BLUE BANTAM. 62 days. Unequaled for its combination of earliness, superb quality and unusual productiveness. The dwarf, vigorous vines average 18 inches in height and carry a very heavy crop of large, deep bluish green pods 4 inches long, with as many as 8 or even 10 Peas in a pod.

LAXTON PROGRESS. 60 days. Splendid variety for home, market garden and shipping. Vines 16 to 18 inches tall. Dark green pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 7 to 9 large Peas of excellent quality.

LAXTON SUPERB. 60 days. The earliest of the large-podded dwarf Peas. The vines are 18 to 20 inches tall, light green, heavy yielding. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, medium green, curved, pointed and contain 8 to 9 Peas. Excellent for home or market garden.

THOMAS LAXTON. 60 days. Unsurpassed as an early, high-quality, all-purpose Pea. Vines grow 30 inches tall and bear a good crop of large, deep green pods which average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; they are broad, straight and have square ends. Pods contain 6 to 8 large, tender, fine-flavored Peas. Suitable for freezing.

Tri-State's Peas



PEAS, World's Record

WORLD'S RECORD. 57 days. Vines grow about 30 inches tall and bear an enormous crop of pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, nearly straight, pointed at the tip, medium green, and holding 7 to 9 large tender Peas. A tall-growing, early, large-podded variety. A general favorite for market and freezing.



SUGAR PEAS, Mammoth Melting

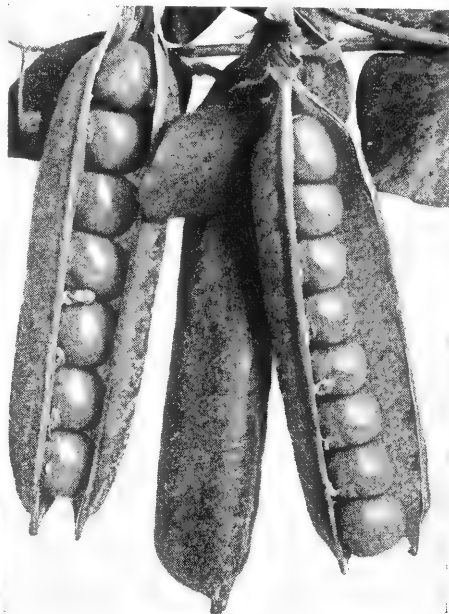
Edible Podded or Sugar Peas

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. 75 days. Well known, productive and resistant to fusarium wilt. The fleshy, tender, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods are light green, sometime twisted. Broad and blunt ended, stringless. Large white seeded. Most widely used variety for home gardens. Vines grow 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. 65 days. The earliest and dwarfest-growing Sugar Peas. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, light green, curved, sweet and tender.



PEAS, Gradus



PEAS, Little Marvel

LITTLE MARVEL. 62 days. This variety seems to be adapted to a wider area than any other kind. Plants grow 18 inches tall and yield heavily; pods are 3 inches long and filled with 5 to 7 dark green Peas.

GRADUS. 62 days. A large-podded variety suitable for home or market garden and freezing. Plants grow about 3 feet tall and produce a crop of medium green, broad, pointed pods containing 7 to 9 large, tender Peas. Heavy producer.

Parsley

CULTURE. Soak the seed a few hours in warm water before planting it. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to 4 inches apart. 1 oz. plants 400 ft. of row; 3 lbs. an acre.

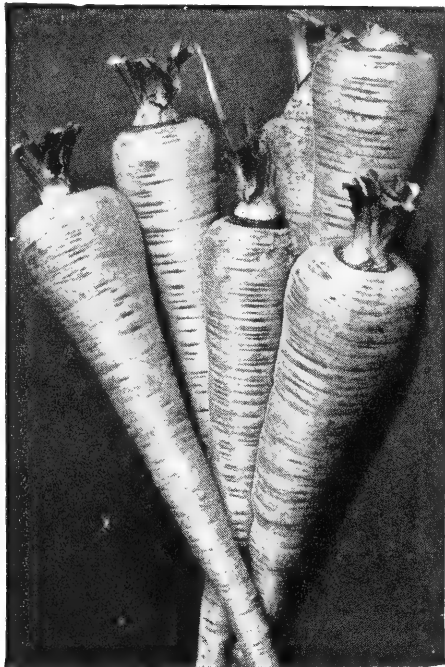
DOUBLE MOSS CURLED. 70 days. This variety grows to a height of about 8 inches. Rich dark green; leaves are finely cut. One of the best early varieties of curled Parsley, which also resists frost.

HAMBURG PARSNIP-ROOTED. 90 days. The root of this variety is edible and resembles a slender parsnip in color and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and similar to celeriac in flavor. Will withstand severe cold weather.

PLAIN or SINGLE. 75 days. The standard variety of plain-leaved Parsley used chiefly for flavoring. Leaves dark green, deeply cut but not curled.

Parsnip

CULTURE. Sow as early as possible in the spring, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to stand 4 inches apart. Cultivate all summer but do not dig the roots until after the frost has touched them. 1 oz. plants 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. an acre.



PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWN NO. 10

ALL AMERICAN. 125 days. A newer variety in demand in many sections because of its smooth white appearance. Roots are remarkably free from side roots. Hollow crown with medium wide shoulder.

HOLLOW CROWN NO. 10. 110 days. On appearance alone this strain is superior to regular strains of Hollow Crown but its principal merit is its small core and creamy white flesh. The pure white roots are smooth and uniformly tapered.

We know the importance of good seed and of care in its production, handling and shipment. Realizing this importance, you may be sure that you will receive from us only the very finest seed it is possible to produce.

Pumpkin

CULTURE. Plant the seed in hills 8 to 12 feet apart each way, 4 seeds to a hill. Often grown among corn to save space. 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre.



PUMPKIN, Small Sugar

SMALL SUGAR (NEW ENGLAND PIE). 105 days. Round, slightly ribbed fruits of medium size, about 7 inches in diameter, with thick, bright orange skin and rich orange flesh. One of the best Pumpkins for table decorations and making pies.

GENUINE MAMMOTH. 120 days. Also called Jumbo or King of the Mammoths because the Pumpkins obtain a weight of 60 pounds or more. Fruits grow 18 to 20 inches in diameter and have an orange-salmon skin. The flesh is thick, of a bright yellow color, rather coarse. Productive; high feeding value; used for Hallowe'en decorations.

CONNECTICUT FIELD (FACE PUMPKIN). 115 days. Large, round or slightly oval fruits with a hard, smooth, rich reddish orange skin and thick, dry, orange-yellow flesh. Vines make a vigorous growth. This Pumpkin, which weighs about 25 pounds, is grown chiefly for window decorations at Hallowe'en.

LARGE CHEESE. 110 days. Large, round, flattened, slightly ribbed, with creamy buff skin and fine-grained, thick yellow flesh. Splendid for stock or table use, as well as for canning.



PUMPKIN, Connecticut Field

Tri-State's Peppers

CULTURE. Start the seed early indoors and transplant to the open ground when warm weather arrives. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way. 1 oz. produces about 2000 plants; 1 lb. plants an acre.



PEPPER, Low Bush California Wonder

LOW BUSH CALIFORNIA WONDER. 75 days.

This is the standard of excellence in sweet Peppers; much used, particularly by market growers and shippers. Plant upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruits have four lobes and are large, very smooth and regular; commonly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through, deep green becoming bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm. Our stock is definitely superior.

WORLD BEATER SPECIAL. 70 days. Standard early shipping Pepper. Fruits large, oblong, commonly 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick, sweet. Plants upright, vigorous, producing a heavy set.

NEAPOLITAN. 60 days. A very early, medium large, prolific variety. Fruits upright, 4 inches long and 2 inches thick, three-lobed. Yellowish green, becoming bright red. Extremely mild and sweet. Also known as "White caps"; largely used for frying.

LARGE RED CHERRY. 80 days. The fruits are about 1 inch in diameter, smooth and round. Solid and pungent; deep green changing to red. For pickling.

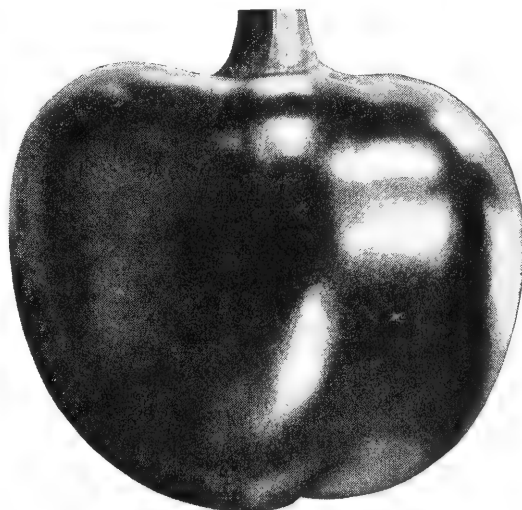
SUNNYBROOK. 75 days. Fruits are tomato shaped, 2 inches deep, 3 inches in diameter, smooth, glossy, dark green turning to deep scarlet-red. Flesh thick and sweet. Also known as Sweet Cheese.

YOLO WONDER. 80 days. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, very compact and erect, with longer leaves than California Wonder. Peppers are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter and 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, mostly four lobed. Yolo Wonder has the ability to produce a higher percentage of fancy fruit than the older strain of California Wonder.

NEW ENGLAND WONDER. 60 days. New, early, prolific Pepper of the California Wonder type, especially recommended for the northeastern part of the country. Fruits are smooth, blocky, of medium size and moderately thick flesh.

EARLY CALWONDER. 67 days. An earlier and more productive strain of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, with thick, mild, sweet flesh. Fine for shipping in shorter season areas.

LARGE THICK CAYENNE. 70 days. The most popular long hot Pepper. The fruits are 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, inclined to be smooth and curved.



PEPPER, Sunnybrook

Tri-State's Radishes

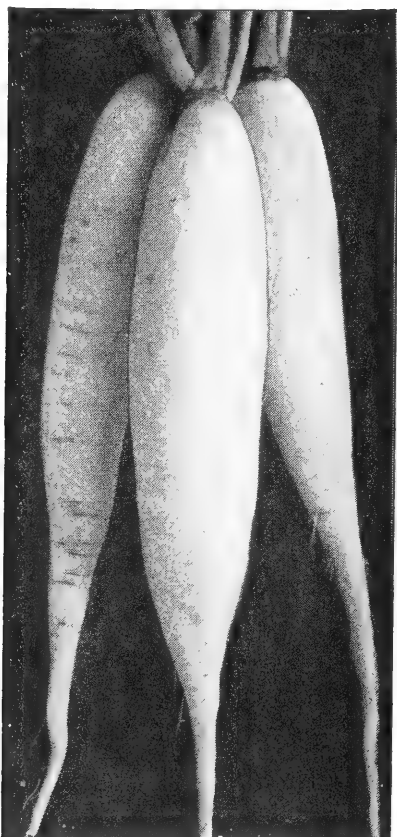
CULTURE. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin to 2 inches apart. Make succession plantings every few weeks. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. of row; 10 lbs. an acre.



RADISH, Special Scarlet Globe (Medium Top)

SPECIAL SCARLET GLOBE (MEDIUM TOP).

23 days. Especially desirable for use out-of-doors under normal growing conditions. A reselected stock of Scarlet Globe with medium tops and olive-shaped roots; color rich bright scarlet. Seed should only be planted in early spring or late fall if best results are to be expected.



RADISH, White Icicle

WHITE ICICLE. 30 days. The attractive, straight roots grow about 5 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or larger, are very smooth and free from side roots. Skin is pure white, thin and tender; flesh is icy white, crisp and mild. Splendid for either spring or fall use. An old favorite.

CAVALIER. 23 days. Our strain of this variety has been rigidly reselected and represents an elite stock suitable for use by the most critical trade. Tops small but long enough for bunching. Roots oval, globe shape, bright scarlet; firm, crisp flesh and thin tap root. Especially adapted for forcing or growing on muck land and upland soil.

SPECIAL SCARLET GLOBE (SHORT TOP).

23 days. Our strain of this standard very early sort is superior and is equally valuable for out-of-door culture and for forcing. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated globe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long when ideal for use, slender, well-defined tap root; uniform rich bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality.

COMET. 25 days. Perfectly round, bright scarlet Radish averaging 1 inch across, with tender white flesh which remain solid for a long time. Ideal for home and market gardens and for both field culture and greenhouse forcing. Tops are short.

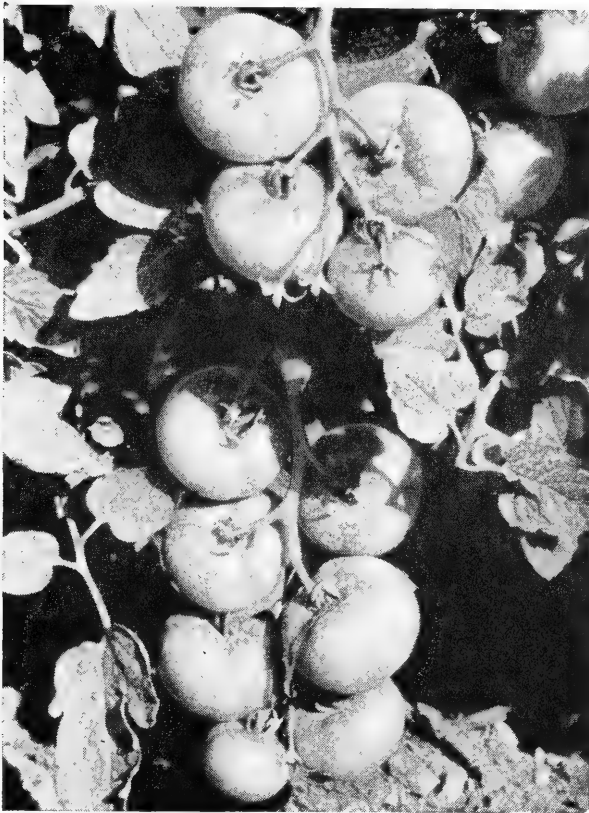


RADISH, Cherry Belle

CHERRY BELLE. 22 days. A new variety of forcing Radish. Tops are short, roots are perfectly round, tap root small, color bright cherry-red. Cherry Belle's outstanding feature is its long keeping quality, as it remains solid long after other bunching varieties have become pithy. Flesh is sparkling white, crisp and of mild flavor. While Cherry Belle is primarily intended as a forcer, it does equally well when planted in the open as a summer or early fall variety either on muck or upland. It is not recommended for early spring planting in the open, as cool nights and cold ground tend to restrict its top growth.

Tri-State's Tomatoes

CULTURE. Start indoors in early spring and transfer to the open ground when warm weather arrives. Leave 3 to 4 feet between plants. 1 oz. produces about 3000 plants; 2 ozs. plants an acre.



TOMATO, Trellis No. 22

TRELLIS NO. 22. This variety is a few days later in maturing than Waltham Forcing and on the trial plots at Waltham Field Station does not produce as many Tomatoes, but the size is larger. However, the behavior of these two varieties is not consistent throughout eastern Massachusetts. Fruit very firm, smooth, of very good color, slightly flattened in shape, of the Comet type. Especially developed for use on trellis; four fruits make a pound. Demand for this Tomato is increasing in markets outside the Boston area because of its very excellent shipping qualities. **THIS IS THE TOMATO THE HOME GARDENER, AS WELL AS THE MARKET GROWER, SHOULD TRY ON TRELLIS.** These Tomatoes have been known to keep for a month after being picked without showing any appreciable amount of decay.

WALTHAM FORCING. We find this Tomato will do well outdoors, although it was primarily developed for the greenhouse. The fruits are a little smaller, earlier, and the set is heavier than Trellis No. 22.

MOTHER VALIANT. 65 days. This is the stock seed used to grow the following year's crop of Valiant. The harvesting and processing receives extra careful handling at all times. Mother Valiant makes a fine crop of smooth, solid Tomatoes early in the season. The fruits weigh about 7 ounces each and are matured before the severe heat comes in July.

QUEENS. 72 days. This Tomato has many of the fine features found in Rutgers and is considerably earlier. Fruits are large, very firm and solid, brilliant scarlet and have a most attractive interior. Its solid flesh, delicious flavor and heavy yields assure its popularity.

VALIANT. 65 days. Very early. Adapted to short-season areas and the early market. Plant sparse and open; fruits are of fine quality for an early variety, globe shaped and of bright scarlet color. Does especially well in New Jersey.

STOKESDALE CERTIFIED. 67 days. A second-early scarlet variety maturing about a week earlier than Marglobe. Plant rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits medium large, globe or semi-globe, smooth and well colored. Recommended for both canners and shippers, particularly where the growing season is shorter than average.

GARDEN STATE. 73 days. Developed by Campbell Soup Company. Plant vigorous, partially resistant to fusarium wilt and late blight; fruits slightly flattened globe shape, thick walled, very attractive in both size and color. They continue to hold their size and color until the end of the season.

CERTIFIED RUTGERS. 84 days. Remarkable for its large size and solidity. At present Rutgers is one of the foremost market and canning varieties in the country. It is highly disease resistant and practically free from attacks of fusarium wilt. Plants are large and vigorous. Fruits average $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces in weight, are globular, slightly flattened, having well-rounded shoulders and a very small blossom-end scar. Color brilliant red.

CERTIFIED MARGLOBE. 75 days. We offer a most superb strain of this splendid type in point of earliness, uniformity and general desirability; particularly valuable for shipping and definitely disease resistant. We recommend this variety for use in sections infested with fusarium wilt and nail-head rust. Fruits uniform deep scarlet, large, uniformly globe shaped, smooth, solid and of distinct quality.

HYBRID TOMATOES

BURPEEANA. 58 days. Distinctly different, extra early, true first generation (F_1) hybrid Tomato. Fruits are deep globe shaped, medium size, smooth, firm, average 5 ozs. in weight and borne in clusters of from 5 to 8. Burpeeana has produced the highest early yield of all varieties of Tomatoes wherever tested. Quality is excellent; flavor is mild. Plants are of vigorous open habit. Adapted for staking.

STOKESCROSS NO. 4. 70 days. The compelling feature of this F_2 hybrid is its ability to produce large, brilliant, smooth Tomatoes, ten days earlier than Rutgers. Tomatoes average 6 ozs., deep red in color and under normal weather conditions it will be almost crack free, a factor probably due to its deeper root system. Suitable for home garden, shipping and processing.

Tri-State's Spinach

CULTURE. Plant early in the spring in rows a foot apart and thin the seedlings to 3 inches. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. of row; 9 lbs. an acre.

AMERICA. 47 days. This deep green, heavily crumpled new Spinach is not a quick-growing variety. Long after the other varieties are gone, it is still in perfect condition. Exceptionally good for late spring and summer. Excellent for freezing. It is the best kind for home use and outstanding for market. Plants are leafy and heavy, 6 to 8 inches high and 10 to 12 inches across.

SPECIAL SUMMER SAVOY LONG STANDING.

45 days. Resembles in general appearance a fine strain of Long Standing Bloomsdale, except that it is a shade darker and more savoyed. Will not go to seed as soon in the hot weather as other Spinach. Plants are large, uniform and compact.

EXTRA DARK GREEN LONG STANDING

BLOOMSDALE. 40 days. A better and darker strain of the well-known, quick-growing Reselected Bloomsdale. It ships well and retains its fresh appearance on the market. Heavily savoyed. Should be used for early spring planting; quick to go to seed.

VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT. 38 days.

Our strain is a true savoy adaptable for early fall planting, as it is a little quicker maturing than Old Dominion. For sections where mosaic is prevalent we recommend this highly desirable variety.



SPINACH, Old Dominion

OLD DOMINION (BLIGHT RESISTANT). 45

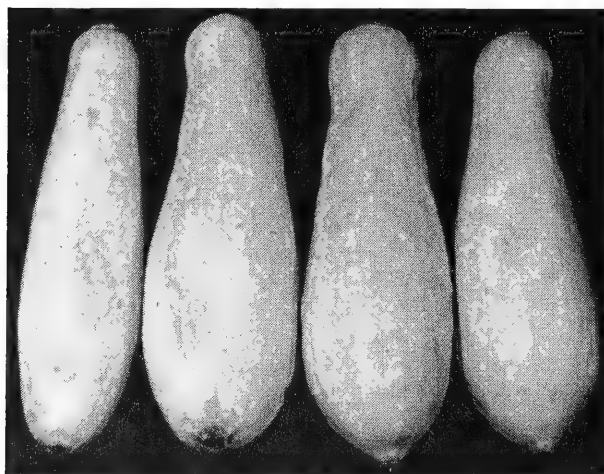
days. The finest of all blight-resistant Spinach. Most heavily savoyed, darkest green and slowest to bolt to seed in the spring. Used as a fall Spinach and also as a winter carry-over for early spring cutting. Our stock has been outstanding in all parts of the country.

VIKING or HEAVY PACK. 45 days.

Plants are large, vigorous, long standing and give tremendous yields. Leaves are very large, smooth, thick and of a very dark green color, which makes it especially valuable for freezing, market gardeners and canners.

Tri-State's Summer Squash

CULTURE. As soon as the ground is warm, plant in hills 4 feet apart, 8 to 10 seeds per hill. Later thin to three plants to a hill. 1 oz. plants 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre.



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

YANKEE HYBRID. 50 days. Entirely new and different, Yankee Hybrid is a first-generation cross by controlled pollination. Fruits are bright yellow and average 8 to 9 inches long, tapering only slightly at the neck. Similar to Early Prolific Straightneck but produces twice as many fruits from first two or three pickings.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED (PATTY

PAN). 55 days. Creamy white with scalloped edges; flesh milk-white, smooth, firm and of delicious flavor. Plants of bush form, bearing a great crop.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. 54 days.

Our strain of Early Prolific Straightneck is the finest northern-grown stock obtainable. An excellent variety for local market or long-distance shipping. An attractive and high-yielding strain of Straightneck Squash with fruits creamy yellow, 8 to 10 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, smooth, slender and slightly pear shaped.

BLACK ZUCCHINI. 65 days.

Like Coccozelle Vegetable Marrow but dark greenish black all over. Fruits 10 to 12 inches long by 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Cylindrical, with square ends.

COCOZELLE VEGETABLE MARROW SPECIAL.

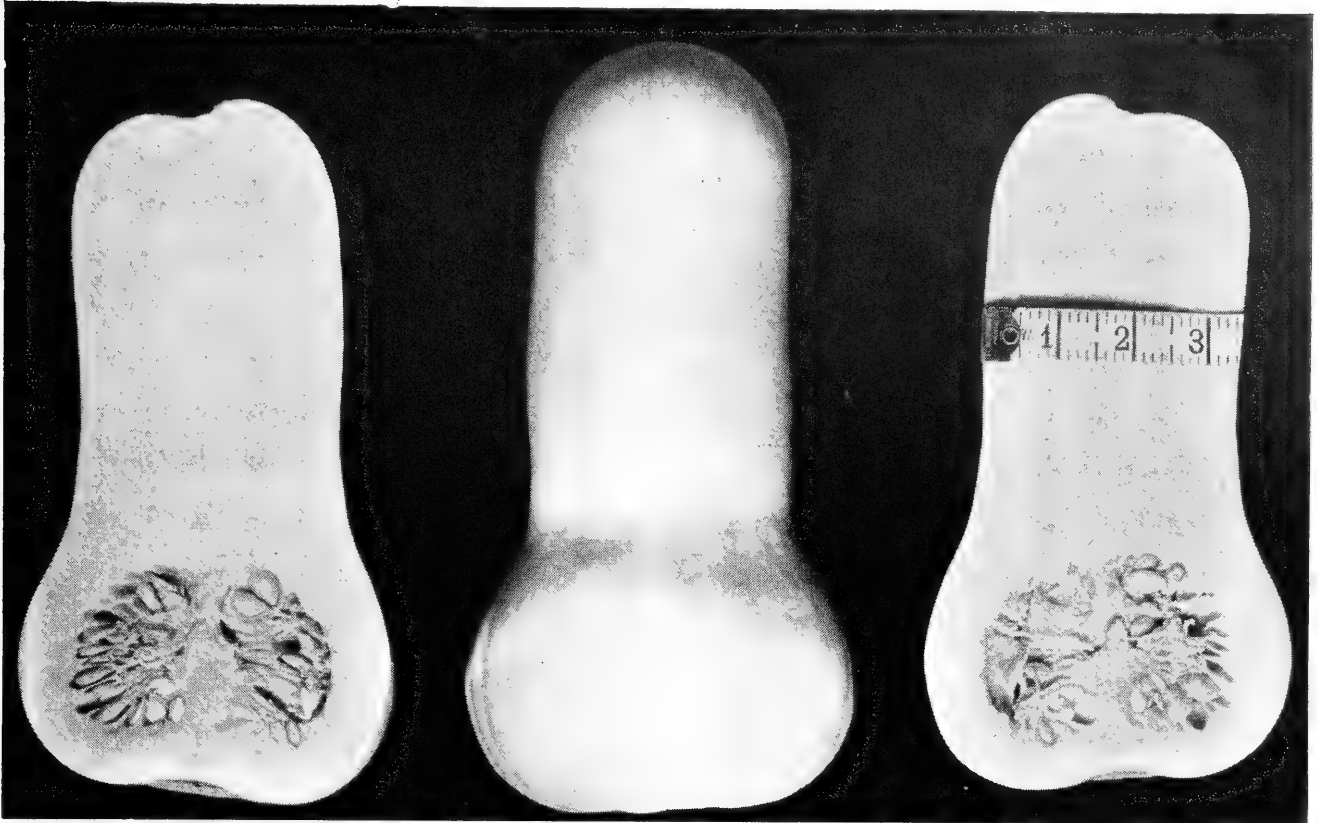
60 days. Compact, upright plant; productive. Fruits are cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter stripes; flesh very firm, greenish white. Very early.

CASERTA. 50 days.

Plants are bush type; 30 fruits to the plant are not unusual. The Squash are 6 to 7 inches long and 1 to 1¼ inches thick at the market stage. This variety is of the Coccozelle type but is earlier and much more prolific.

Tri-State's Winter Squash

CULTURE. Plant about July 1, 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 feet apart. 1 oz. plants 10 hills. 3 to 4 pounds plants an acre.



SQUASH, Butternut

BUTTERNUT. 100 days. A recent introduction which has become very popular in the New England States. Fruits 10 to 12 inches long, with neck about 4 inches in diameter, which is solid flesh; the small seed cavity is located in the lower bowl-shaped end. Skin light creamy brown; flesh yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality. Also a good keeper.

BOSTON MARROW. 97 days. We have a new and improved strain of this variety, which we know will suit the most critical grower. Fruits are large, commonly 10 to 12 inches through, almost spherical; skin slightly roughened hard and brittle. The color both inside and outside is rich orange-red. The flesh is much thicker than other stocks of Boston Marrow. In and around Philadelphia Boston Marrow Squash is referred to as "Pie Pumpkin." You should try some of our strain for at least a part of your crop this year. We know you will be well satisfied.

RED or GOLDEN HUBBARD. 100 days. This variety is a little smaller than the Improved Hubbard and frequently a little earlier. Rind is golden orange and warted. Flesh is deep golden orange, fine grained; cooks very dry and has a rich flavor. Very prolific. A favorite with market gardeners and canners.

SPECIAL BLUE HUBBARD. 110 days. Similar to the original type of Hubbard Squash except that the fruits are blue-gray and grow to enormous size. The flesh is thick, of deep yellow color and of fine flavor and texture. This Squash is a very profitable farm crop, as there is a great demand for these large fine Squash, especially on the eastern markets. We have an exceptional strain of this variety.

IMPROVED GREEN HUBBARD. 105 days. The standard winter Squash for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits large, commonly 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze-green, moderately warted, rind very hard and strong; flesh very thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry, of splendid quality.

LARGE TABLE QUEEN. 80 days. Extremely prolific; one of the most popular for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits pointed, acorn shaped, 5½ inches long and 4 inches through, uniformly ridged; skin smooth, dark green; shell thin; flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet.

Squash is one of the yellow vegetables rich in Vitamin A.

We have only the finest selected northern-grown strains of both Winter and Summer Squash obtainable. Our Squash seed is grown by only the most reliable growers.

Tri-State's Turnips

CULTURE. Sow for either an early spring crop or a fall crop. Plant in rows 18 inches apart, and thin to 3 to 4 inches apart. Rutabagas need 6 to 8 inches. 1 oz. plants 300 ft. of row; 1 lb. an acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. 55 days. The leading Turnip—one of the best and the most popular. It serves for every purpose whether in the home or market garden or for shipping and storage. Tops medium large, dark green, erect, compact and used extensively for Turnip greens. Roots 2 to 4 inches in diameter, globe shaped, upper portion bright purplish red and pure white below; small tap root. Flesh white and tender.

SEVEN TOP. (For Turnip Greens). 45 days. Extremely hardy foliage Turnip for table and forage use. Root woody and inedible; crown sends up numerous leafy shoots which are excellent for greens and for stock to graze on. Much grown for greens in the South.

GOLDEN BALL. 60 days. One of the best and quickest maturing of all yellow Turnips. Skin is bright yellow; flesh golden orange, fine grained and sweet. Roots are globe shaped.

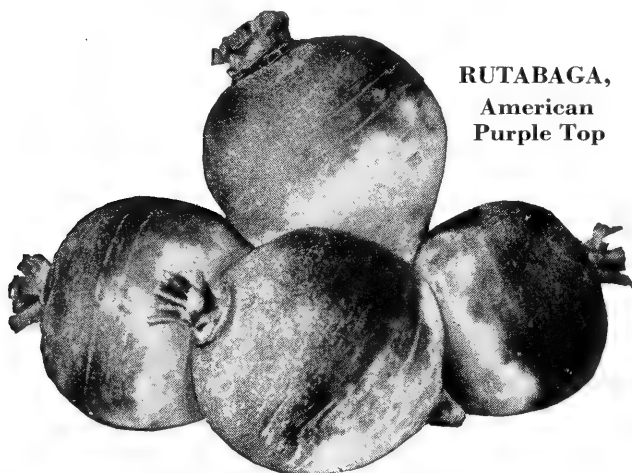
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. 45 days. Roots 3 to 4 inches in diameter, very flat, with clear white skin and small tap root. Flesh snow-white, tender, sweet. Tops are 10 to 12 inches tall, medium green; strap leaved with small collar. Excellent early home-garden and forcing type.

Tri-State's Rutabagas

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. 90 days. An excellent variety for home or market garden and for shipping or storage. Roots are large, globular, small crowned, yellow in color with purple top; flesh tender, crisp and fine textured.

PENNSYLVANIA. 85 days. This variety of Rutabaga is the famous Bucks County type. The roots are globe shaped, with yellow skin and purple crown and practically neckless. Our seed of Pennsylvania Rutabaga is especially grown for us in Bucks County.

Quality will be remembered long after the price is forgotten. We have seen growers who lost hundreds of dollars in crops because they saved a few dollars on the cost of the seeds.



**RUTABAGA,
American
Purple Top**

Tri-State's Wilt-resistant Watermelons

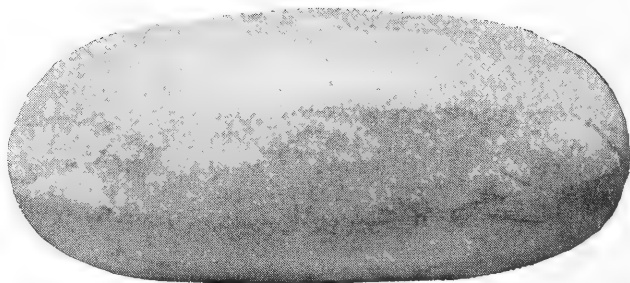
CULTURE. Sow in hills 6 to 8 feet apart when the soil is warm. Rich, well-drained soil is required. 1 oz. plants 25 to 30 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. an acre.

Wilt is a soil-borne disease and lives in the ground for at least ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties of Watermelons.

WILT-RESISTANT DIXIE QUEEN. 82 days. Similar to Dixie Queen except that it is resistant to wilt. Large, almost round melons; skin is greenish ivory striped dark green. Dark red, fine-flavored flesh. An early variety. Our stock is desirably uniform and produces a large percentage of marketable melons. Seeds white.

BLACKLEE. 85 days. New fusarium-wilt resistant variety with melons of Tom Watson type but somewhat thicker and shorter. Melons weigh 40 pounds or more, are long, dark green with a thin but firm rind, making it suitable for long-distance shipping. Flesh is rich red, finely grained, of good flavor and free from stringiness. Vines are very vigorous and most prolific. Seed black, medium size.

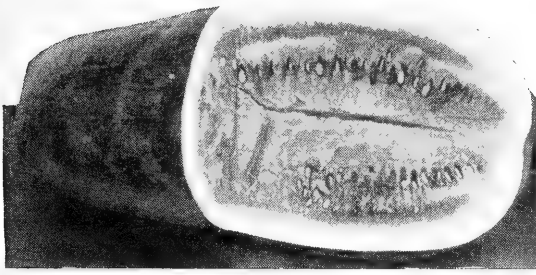
Watermelons, Continued on Page 33



WATERMELON, Hawkesbury

HAWKESBURY. 85 days. Highly resistant to wilt. Fruits are large, weighing 25 to 40 pounds, oblong; light gray-green, tough rind with slight veining. Flesh is dark red, sweet. Seeds brownish black.

Tri-State's Watermelons, continued



WATERMELON, Kleckley No. 6

Wilt-resistant Varieties, continued

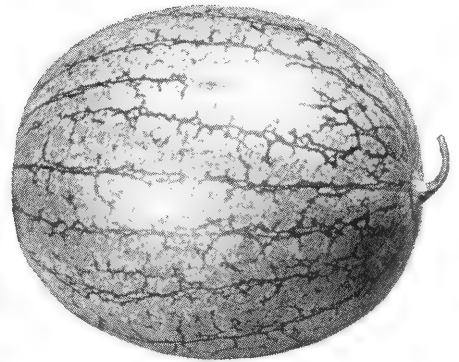
KLECKLEY NO. 6. 90 days. A new wilt-resistant melon. It is of the same type as Kleckley's Sweet with all its fine qualities and size, to which wilt resistance has been added. Especially valuable for market and home gardeners who have not been able to grow melons previously; it is widely adapted. To get maximum stands on infested soils delay thinning until small plants have grown past damage stage. Seeds creamy white with trace of brown.

Most of our Watermelon seed is grown in Florida and is taken from fully matured melons grown only for seed. We feel we have the best strains of Watermelon seed to produce the finest crop of melons that can be grown.

Non-Wilt-Resistant Varieties



WATERMELON, Congo



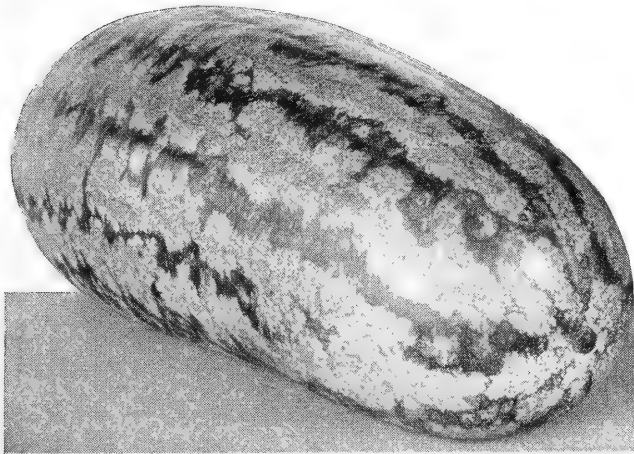
**WATERMELON,
New Hampshire Midget**

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET. 60 days. This cantaloupe-sized Watermelon has enjoyed more popularity with home gardeners than any introduction in recent years. The New Hampshire Midget weighs about 3 pounds. Light green in color, with bright red flesh and high sugar content.

CONGO. 90 days. Oblong, blocky, dark green melons faintly striped lighter green; flesh is bright red. Highly resistant to anthracnose. Weight 30 to 40 pounds. Good for home and market; tough rind makes it a good shipper.

BLACK DIAMOND CERTIFIED. 85 days. The seed of this variety has been certified by and produced under the inspection bureau, Florida Department of Agriculture as provided in Florida Certification Seed law, and each bag has the state seal on it. The melons are dark green, nearly round, weighing 40 to 50 pounds. Seed large, mottled dark brown.

STONE MOUNTAIN. 90 days. Also known as Dixie Belle. Fruits very large, broad-oval, almost round with blocky ends. Rind dark green, hard and tough. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet, without any stringiness in the heart. Ideal for home or market garden. Seeds white with black edge.



WATERMELON, Garrison or Coker

GARRISON or COKER. 90 days. Large, long, cylindrical, blunt-ended fruits weighing from 40 to 50 pounds. Hard, thin rind that is white with irregular dark green stripes. The flesh is bright red and of fine texture, solid and sweet. An excellent shipper. This melon is similar to Dude Creek but is shorter and slightly smaller. The seeds are white.

Vegetable VARIETIES Recommended for the Home Garden— also Freezing and Canning

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

BEANS, WAX

Brittle Wax
Pencil Pod

BEANS, GREEN-POD

Stringless Green Pod
Bountiful
Tendergreen
Topcrop

BEANS, POLE

Kentucky Wonder

BEANS, LIMA

Fordhook No. 242
Henderson Bush
Triumph

BROCCOLI

De-Cicco
Calabrese
Waltham No. 29

***BEETS**

Detroit Dark Red
Crosby's Egyptian

***CABBAGE**

Copenhagen Market
Danish Ballhead
Penn State Ballhead

CANTALOUPE

Pride of Wisconsin

CARROT

Chantenay Red Cored
Long Imperator
Danvers Red Cored

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball

***CUCUMBER**

National Pickling
Straight Eight

HYBRID CORN, YELLOW

Golden Cross Bantam
Iochief
Ioana
Pennsdale

HYBRID CORN, WHITE

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN
Narrow Grain Evergreen

***EGGPLANT**

Black Beauty

***ESCAROLE**

Florida Deep Heart

***ENDIVE**

Full Heart Batavian

***LETTUCE**

Pennlake
Grand Rapids
Black-Seeded Simpson

***ONION SETS**

Yellow
White

***PARSLEY**

Moss Curled

PEAS, WRINKLED

Alderman
Thomas Laxton
Blue Bantam
World's Record
Laxton Progress
Little Marvel
Freezonian

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field
Small Sugar

PEPPER

California Wonder

***RADISH**

Scarlet Globe
White Icicle

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Summer Savoy
Old Dominion
Viking

***RUTABAGA**

American Purple Top

***TURNIP**

Purple Top White Globe

***TOMATO**

Rutgers
Valiant
Trellis No. 22

WATERMELON

New Hampshire Midget

SUMMER SQUASH

Early Prolific Straightneck
White Bush Scalloped

WINTER SQUASH

Butternut
Improved Green Hubbard
Boston Marrow

Greens for the Garden

KALE
COLLARDS
TURNIP TOPS
HANOVER SALAD
SPINACH
SWISS CHARD

Herbs for the Garden

SWEET BASIL
CURLY PARSLEY
DILL
THYME
SWEET MARJORAM
SUMMER SAVORY

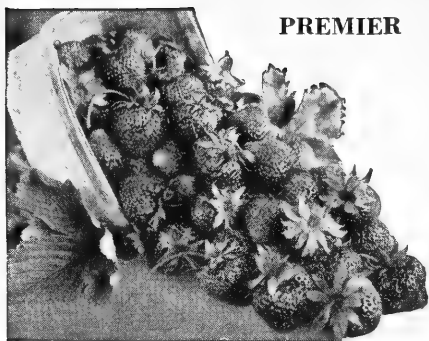
*FOR HOME-GARDEN USE ONLY, AND NOT CANNING AND FREEZING

Planting Chart for Vegetables

For Philadelphia and Equivalent Climate

VARIETY	Seed Required	Seed Required per Acre	Distance Apart in Row	Distance Between Rows	Depth To Plant	Maturity from Planting to Picking
Asparagus, Seed.....	1 oz. to 800 plants...	4 lbs.....	3 to 6 in....	1½ ft.....	1 in.....	3 to 4 years.
Asparagus, Roots.....	50 roots per 100 ft...	5445 roots.	2 ft.....	4 ft.....	12 in.....	2 years.
Beans, Bush, Snap.....	1 lb. per 100 ft.....	60 lbs.....	2 to 3 in....	2 to 2½ ft...	1½ to 2 in...	6 to 8 wks.
Beans, Bush, Lima.....	1 lb. per 100 ft.....	60 lbs.....	6 in.....	3 ft.....	1½ to 2 in...	10 to 12 wks.
Beans, Pole Snap.....	1 lb. for 100 Hills...	30 lbs.....	4 ft. hills...	4 ft.....	1½ to 2 in...	9 to 10 wks.
Beans, Pole Lima.....	1 lb. for 100 Hills...	30 lbs.....	4 ft. hills...	4 ft.....	1½ to 2 in...	12 to 14 wks.
Beets, Table.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 12 lbs.	3 to 4 ins...	1½ to 2 ft...	½ to 1 in....	8 to 10 wks.
Beets, Mangels.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 10 lbs.	6 ins.....	2½ ft.....	½ to 1 in....	14 to 16 wks.
Broccoli, Heading.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants.	4 oz.....	1½ to 2 ft...	2 to 3 ft....	½ in.....	9 to 21 wks.
Broccoli Greens.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	4 in.....	1½ to 2 ft...	½ in.....	7 to 8 wks.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants.	4 oz.....	1½ ft.....	2 to 3 ft....	½ in.....	13 to 14 wks.
Cabbage, Early.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants.	4 oz.....	1½ ft.....	2 to 3 ft....	½ in.....	10 to 12 wks.
Cabbage, Late.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.....	2 ft.....	3 ft.....	½ in.....	14 to 16 wks.
Cantaloupe.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	3 lbs.....	4 ft. hills...	5 ft.....	¾ in.....	12 to 14 wks.
Carrot.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	3 to 5 lbs.	1 to 3 in....	1 to 2 ft....	½ in.....	9 to 12 wks.
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants.	4 oz.....	1½ to 2 ft...	2½ ft.....	½ in.....	14 to 16 wks.
Celery.....	1 oz. to 6000 plants.	4 oz.....	6 in.....	3 to 4 ft....	¼ in.....	16 to 19 wks.
Chicory.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	3 in.....	2 ft.....	½ in.....	15 to 17 wks.
Collards.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.....	1½ to 2 ft...	2½ ft.....	½ in.....	12 to 14 wks.
Corn, Sweet.....	½ lb. per 100 ft.....	12 lbs.....	6 in.....	3 to 4 ft....	1 in.....	10 to 13 wks.
Corn Salad.....	4 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	3 in.....	1 to 1½ ft...	½ in.....	6 to 7 wks.
Cress.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2 to 4 ins...	1½ ft.....	¼ in.....	5 to 6 wks.
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	2 lbs.....	4 ft. hills...	4 to 5 ft....	½ in.....	8 to 10 wks.
Dandelion.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	6 in.....	1 to 1½ ft...	½ in.....	8 to 9 wks.
Dill.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	6 in.....	2 to 2½ ft...	½ in.....	10 wks.
Eggplant.....	1 oz. to 1000 plants.	4 ozs.....	2 ft.....	2½ ft.....	½ in.....	16 to 18 wks.
Endive.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	8 to 12 in...	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	12 to 13 wks.
Fennel.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	6 in.....	2 to 3 ft....	¾ in.....	9 wks.
Kale.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	1½ ft.....	2 ft.....	½ in.....	8 to 9 wks.
Kohlrabi.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	3 to 6 in....	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	8 to 9 wks.
Leek.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	2 to 3 in....	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	12 to 13 wks.
Lettuce.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	6 to 10 in...	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	7 to 10 wks.
Mustard.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	4 to 6 in....	1 ft.....	½ in.....	4 to 5 wks.
Okra.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	1½ ft.....	3 ft.....	1 in.....	7 to 9 wks.
Onion Seed.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	3 in.....	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	13 to 16 wks.
Onion Sets.....	2 qts. per 100 ft....	10 lbs.....	3 in.....	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	5 to 6 wks.
Parsley.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	4 to 6 in....	1 ft.....	½ in.....	10 to 12 wks.
Parsnip.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	4 in.....	1½ to 2 ft...	½ in.....	13 to 14 wks.
Peas.....	2 lbs. per 100 ft.....	120 lbs...	1 to 2 in....	2 to 3 ft....	1 to 2 in....	8 to 10 wks.
Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1000 plants.	3 ozs.....	2 ft.....	2½ ft.....	½ in.....	14 to 18 wks.
Potatoes.....	7½ lbs. per 100 ft...	10 bus.....	15 in.....	3 ft.....	3 in.....	10 to 12 wks.
Potatoes, Sweet.....		9680 plants	3 ft. hills...	3 ft.....		18 to 20 wks.
Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.....	6 ft. hills...	8 ft.....	1 in.....	15 to 16 wks.
Radish, Early.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	1 in.....	1 ft.....	½ in.....	3 to 4 wks.
Radish, Winter.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	4 in.....	1½ ft.....	½ in.....	7 to 8 wks.
Rhubarb Roots.....	30 roots per 100 ft...	4840 roots.	2 ft.....	4 ft.....	7 in.....	4 to 6 wks.
Rutabaga.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	6 in.....	2 ft.....	½ in.....	12 to 14 wks.
Salsify.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	4 in.....	1½ to 2 ft...	½ in.....	16 to 18 wks.
Sorrel.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	3 in.....	1 to 1½ ft...	½ in.....	5 wks..
Spinach.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	20 lbs.....	4 in.....	1 ft.....	½ in.....	6 to 7 wks.
Spinach, New Zealand	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	4 in.....	2½ ft.....	1 in.....	7 to 10 wks.
Squash, Bush.....	1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.....	4 ft. hills...	4 ft.....	1 in.....	7 to 8 wks.
Squash, Vine.....	1 oz. to 15 hills.....	2 lbs.....	6 ft. hills...	8 ft.....	1 in.....	12 to 14 wks.
Swiss Chard.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 10 lbs.	6 in.....	1½ to 2 ft...	½ to 1 in....	7 to 8 wks.
Tomato.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants.	4 oz.....	3½ ft.....	4 ft.....	½ in.....	14 to 16 wks.
Turnip.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	4 in.....	1½ to 2 ft...	½ in.....	7 to 10 wks.
Watermelon.....	1 oz. to 30 hills.....	1 lb.....	5 ft. hills...	8 ft.....	¾ in.....	12 to 14 wks.

NOTE:—Time to maturity varies with climate, season, soil, geographic location and elevation, and variety planted.



PREMIER

Strawberries

in Your Own Back Yard

Planting Instructions Sent With Each Order

Strawberries are among the easiest of all fruits to grow. Ordinary good garden soil and cultivation will give excellent results if good plants are set at the proper season.

The ground where they are to be planted should be well dug in early spring. If fertilizer is used, it should be well worked into the soil, or it may be used as a top dressing after planting is done. Plants are set 18 inches apart in rows that are about 2 feet wide, with ample space left between rows for cultivation. Early spring planting is strongly advised.

It is well to remove all blossoms the first season, and thin the runners to keep the plants from growing too close together. A mulch will help to conserve soil moisture, prevent weeds from growing and keep the fruit from rotting on the ground. If applied in the fall it will act as protection over winter and may be used around the plants in the spring. Insects seldom do Strawberries any harm.

BLAKEMORE. One of the firmest varieties. Good skin with light red color that does not darken when over-ripe. Under practically all conditions and soils Blakemore will make abundant growth, free from leaf troubles. Very uniform, medium-sized, light red berries.

CATSKILL. Probably the best for freezing. With the use of frozen food lockers becoming so common, it was necessary to find a Strawberry that would freeze well and come out of the freezer still rich in color and flavor and still of firm shape. Catskill filled those requirements. The berries are extra large and the flavor extra fine, mild and sweet. Brilliant red, with fresh green cap. Very hardy, doing well in all northern states. Very productive plants, vigorous and healthy.

FAIRFAX. This name has long been associated primarily with quality and flavor. Firm, ruby-red berries that turn dark purplish when fully ripe. Fan shaped at first, then normal shape. Sturdy plants bearing a fairly heavy crop. Non-acid, distinctive taste that is a favorite everywhere. Brings high prices on every market. Bisexual plants.

PREMIER. A favorite for local and nearby markets. Makes a good fruiting bed and is very disease resistant. First fruits are large but have a tendency to run down in size as the season advances. A very heavy producer of excellent berries.

ROBINSON. Extra-large, bright shiny red berries, conical in shape and well colored to the very center. Quality and firmness are very good, making it a fine shipping variety. It bears heavily over a long period, starting only a few days after Premier. A favorite with commercial growers and a great success on the market. Wonderful for canning.

SPARKLE. Sparkling, glossy red berries of good shape and medium size. Very vigorous, productive plants. A heavy bearer late in the season. The plants are almost immune to red stele disease. Does best in the North.

GEM EVERBEARING. Produces a crop in early summer and another in late summer and autumn. Berries are large, light red, firm, rather tart and very attractive. Vigorous plants producing more runner plants than other everbearing varieties.

BLUEBERRIES

AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL,
Most Profitable FRUITING SHRUB

*Two-Year Plants Produce Following Year • Production Increases
as Plants Mature • Pick 8 to 16 Pints from Mature Bushes*

Cultivated Blueberries are successfully grown from North Carolina to the northern border of the United States. They are related to azaleas and laurel and should do well wherever these plants grow. They need an acid soil that has not been sweetened with lime or stable manure. Instead, use peat and decayed leaf mold. Aluminum sulphate at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet is excellent also.

A permanent mulch of straw, sawdust, pine needles or leaves should be spread around the plants about 6 inches deep. No fertilizer should be used the first year after the plants are set.

For commercial planting, plants are set every 4 feet in rows 8 to 10 feet apart. One-half to two-thirds of the top growth needs to be pruned off before planting. At least two varieties should be planted, to provide for cross-pollination.

CABOT. Early. Grows only 4 feet high. An early variety with a long fruiting season. Best in the northern states.

CONCORD. Early Midseason. Medium-sized berries ripen about two weeks after Cabot. Tall, vigorous, attractive bush. Sets a tremendous crop of firm fruit with good flavor.

JERSEY. Late. Large, light blue berries of best shipping quality. Fine, vigorous bush with excellent growth characteristics.

RANCOCAS. Midseason. Upright bush, often exceeding 6 feet at maturity. A favorite for lawn and garden plantings because of its unusual beauty. Good producer of fine-flavored fruit.

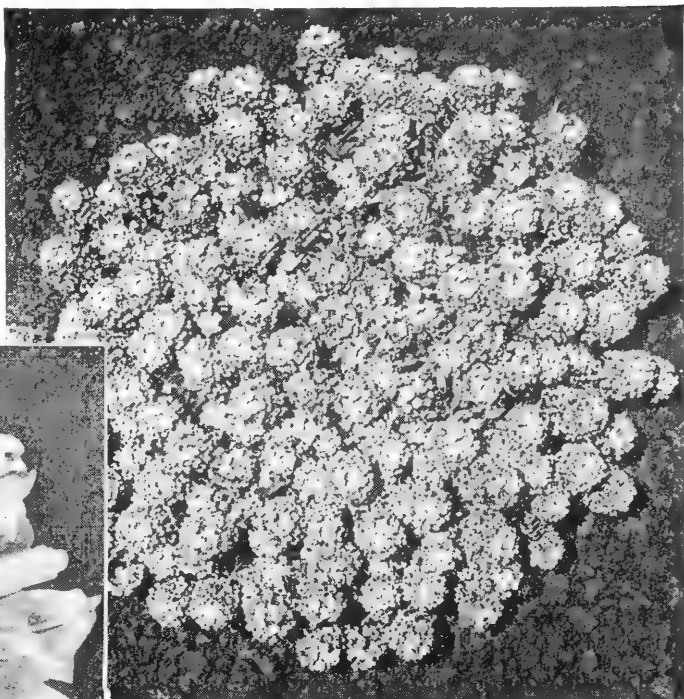
RUBEL. Midseason to late. Upright, vigorous and very hardy. Medium to large fruit with excellent flavor. A heavy bearer.



RUBEL

Tri-State's Flower Seeds

Listed here are some annuals that have proved to be the easiest to grow and the surest to give good results in practically any garden. They bloom in a few weeks after planting and provide armfuls of colorful flowers for indoors, too. Full sun, adequate moisture and ordinary good garden soil are their simple requirements.



ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet



ASTER, Giant Crego Wilt-Resistant

Asters

GIANT BRANCHING, MIXED. This excellent mixture blooms from midseason to frost, growing more lovely in size and color of blossom up to the very end. We are pleased to be able to offer you this wilt-resistant mixture.

GIANT CREGO WILT-RESISTANT MIXTURE. Midseason. Large blooms, 4 to 5 inches across, with long, ribbon-like, gracefully curled and twisted petals. The plants are about 2 feet tall and bloom for several weeks in midseason.

Ageratum

BLUE PERFECTION. Showy clusters of deep amethyst-blue flowers on dwarf, compact plants 9 inches tall. Blooms profusely throughout the summer and fall. Ideal for borders, edgings, bedding and rock gardens. Grows anywhere in sun or half shade.



AGERATUM, Blue Perfection



CALENDULA, Yellow Colossal



CELOSIA, Mixed Dwarf Crested



CALLIOPSIS, Tall Mixed Colors

Bellis Perennis

Giant Double English Daisy. Splendid dwarf, early-flowering biennials for beds, borders and rock gardens. For best flowers sow seed each year and treat as an annual. Prefers moist, well-drained soil and partial shade.

Dark Rose

Dark Red

White

Calendulas

GIANT DOUBLE, MIXED. Far superior to the old-fashioned varieties in many respects; flowers are larger, longer stemmed and of richer colors. Calendulas do best in ordinary, well-drained soil and where summers are not too hot. Plants grow 15 to 24 inches tall.

YELLOW COLOSSAL. Huge, double, clear bright yellow flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and more across. In addition to being the largest, Yellow Colossal is the most profuse blooming of all large-flowered Calendulas.

Calliopsis

TALL MIXED COLORS. Contains the finest large and small-flowered tall Calliopsis in a riot of colors. Showy in the garden; grand for cutting. Grows 20 to 36 inches tall.

Carnation

EARLY DWARF VIENNA MIXED. Very double blooms in a full range of colors are freely borne on stiff, upright stems very early in the season. Dwarf plants, 1 foot high.

Celosia or Cockscomb

FIRE FEATHER. Dwarf Plumed. Fiery red spikes on plants only 12 inches tall. The brightest and showiest flower we have ever seen. Plant it as a mass or as a border.

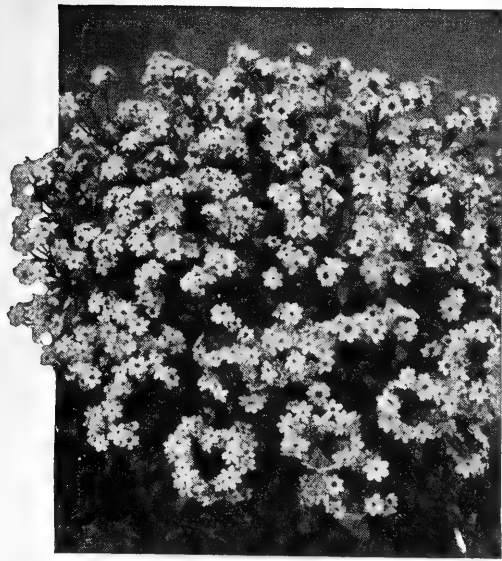
MIXED TALL PLUMED VARIETIES. Long, graceful, feathery plumes ranging in color from intense red to bright yellow. Splendid to cut and mix in bouquets. Always sure to attract attention.

MIXED DWARF CRESTED VARIETIES. Many fine shades of yellow, orange, crimson, purple, rose and red in mixture. The large flower heads or combs are much used when dried for winter decoration in the home.

Annual

Chrysanthemums

FINEST SINGLE MIXED. Many of the large flowers are one color, but most of them are beautifully zoned or ringed with multi-colored bands that are strikingly beautiful. 2 feet tall.



FORGET-ME-NOTS, Mixed Colors



GAILLARDIA
Mixed Colors

Cornflower

BLUE BOY. A true cornflower-blue that is always popular. Plants grow 2 to 2½ feet tall, and if faded flowers are kept cut, the large double blooms on long stems will continue all summer.

SPECIAL MIXTURE. Contains four of the best varieties in equal proportions—white, blue, red and rose. Very fine.

Cosmos

EARLY SINGLE, MIXED. Blooms in about 12 weeks from seed and continues to flower profusely for two months. Flowers 3 inches across. Plants grow 4 feet tall.

FIESTA. Very much different from Early Single Mixed Cosmos, Fiesta grows only 2½ to 3 feet tall, has more open foliage and blooms are not as large. The color is warm yellow overlaid with scarlet, which is more pronounced in cool weather. All-America Winner, 1952.



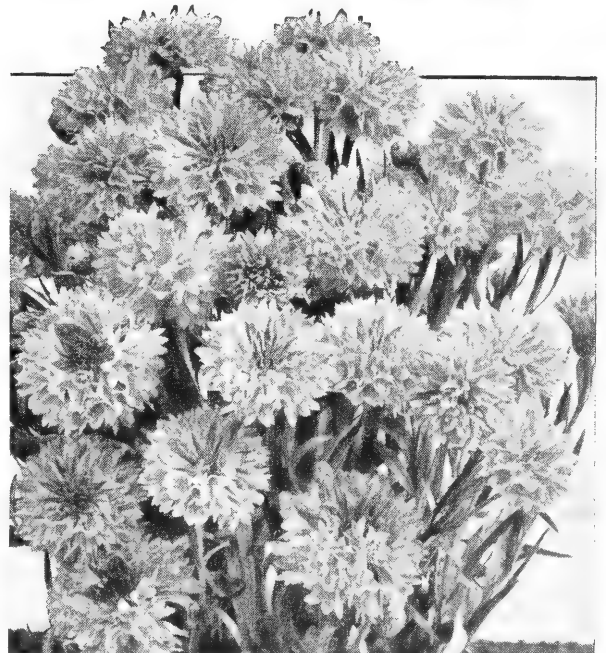
COSMOS, Fiesta

Forget-Me-Nots (Myosotis)

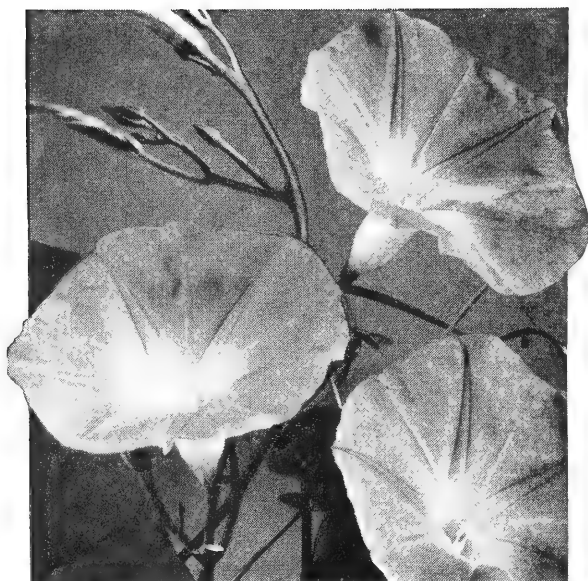
MIXED COLORS. Biennial. A very compact Forget-me-not producing low mounds of color. The mixture contains white and pink as well as blue. 8 inches.

Gaillardia

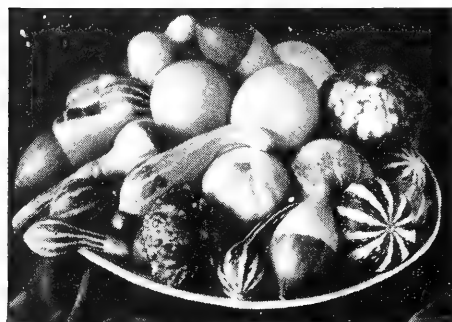
MIXED COLORS. The flowers are double, the petals loosely arranged and gracefully fringed. Although smaller than the perennial species, the annual form always gives a good account of itself and is easy to grow. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. Height 18 inches.



CORNFLOWER, Blue Boy



MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



GOURDS, Small-Fruited Mixed



LARKSPUR, Tall Double Mixed



GYPSOPHILA, Covent Garden Strain

Gourds

SMALL-FRUITED MIXED VARIETIES. Gourds are grown by many gardeners because they can be used effectively in fall and winter arrangements for the house when properly dried. Our mixture is made up of the most desirable and colorful small-fruited kinds. Sow 6 inches apart after danger of frost.

Gypsophila

COVENT GARDEN STRAIN. Annual Babys-Breath. Babys-Breath has a short blooming season; therefore, for a succession of bloom, seed should be sown every two or three weeks. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Height 18 to 24 inches.

Larkspur

TALL DOUBLE, MIXED. Long spikes of double flowers; colors superbly rich and lovely. Likes a sunny place and rich, well-drained garden soil. Sow where plants are to remain. Easily grown.

GIANT IMPERIAL, RUBY. An altogether new Larkspur color, and one seldom found in any flower. The blossoms look like ruby gems, with subtle color shading that gives them a living glow.

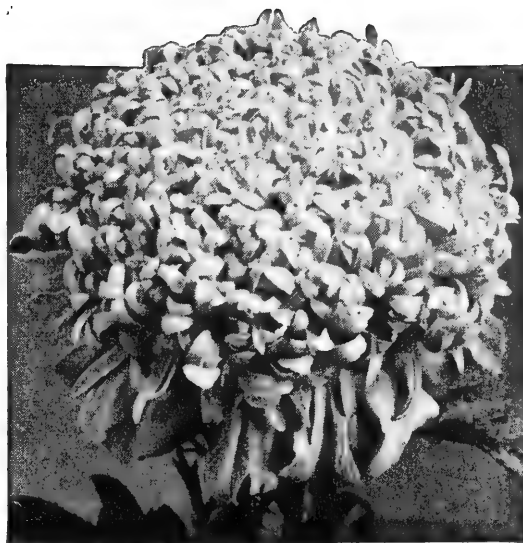
Morning-Glory

HEAVENLY BLUE. Grows anywhere. Free and continuous blooming until frost. Flowers sky-blue, 4 inches and more across, with showy white throats. Best spot for planting is in full sunlight.

SCARLETT O'HARA. Bright rosy red with five broad veins in the shape of a star radiating from the throat. An ideal companion for Heavenly Blue.



MARIGOLDS, Tall African Double Mixture



MARIGOLD, Mammoth Mum



MARIGOLDS, Dwarf French Double, Mixed



MARIGOLD, Real Gold

Marigolds

REAL GOLD. Largest-flowered Marigold of the carnation type, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and more across. A distinct tone of golden orange, shaded yellow.

CARNATION-FLOWERED, MIXED. The finest mixture of odorless Marigolds of the carnation-flowered type, in a complete color range. Flowers 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and begin to bloom in 90 days from seed.

TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE MIXTURE. Remarkable for its wide color range and high percentage of fully double flowers. Colors run from deepest orange to lightest primrose.

DWARF FRENCH DOUBLE, MIXED. This mixture provides a complete range of Marigold colors but keeps strictly within the dwarf double French type, so you can use it where uniformly low plants are needed.

MAMMOTH MUM. The largest chrysanthemum-flowered Marigold. The blossom color is sulphur-yellow, which is so different from other flower colors that it can be identified from a great distance.



MARIGOLD, Carnation-Flowered, Mixed



**PANSY, Super Swiss Giants
Special Mixture**

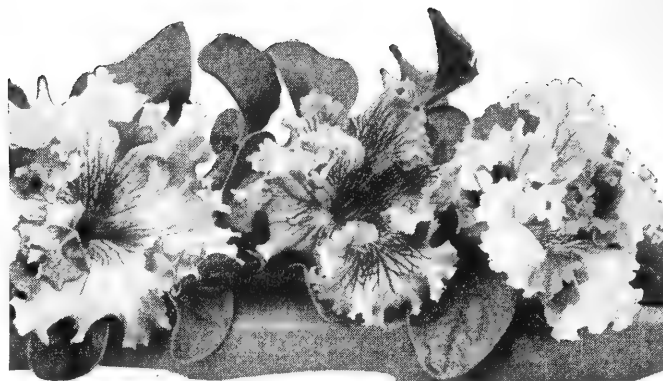


NASTURTIUMS, Dwarf Single, Mixed

Nasturtiums

DWARF SINGLE, MIXED. Complete mixture containing all the gorgeous colors and markings to be had in single Nasturtiums, and in such proportions as to give a most beautiful effect in beds, borders or rock gardens. Fine for cutting. Plants 1 foot tall.

TALL SINGLE, MIXED. For a colorful display of large tall Nasturtiums, this mixture cannot be beaten. Splendid for trellises, verandas or wherever there is room enough for the plants to spread out in large beds or wide borders.



PETUNIA, Dwarf Giants of California



PETUNIA, Dwarf, Mixed

Pansy

SUPER SWISS GIANTS SPECIAL MIXTURE.

Largest flowers in all the vivid, rare and most outstanding shades of blue, purple, red, bronze and yellow. Also includes some of the fine blotched varieties that are so beautiful.

Petunia

FIRE CHIEF. The reddest of all Petunias, the color deepening somewhat toward the throat. Flowers are nicely rounded, 2½ inches across and most striking. All-America Gold Medal Winner.

DWARF, MIXED. Little bushy plants about 1 foot high, so completely covered with flowers that the foliage is hidden from view. Ideal for edging taller plants, for beds, borders and pot culture.

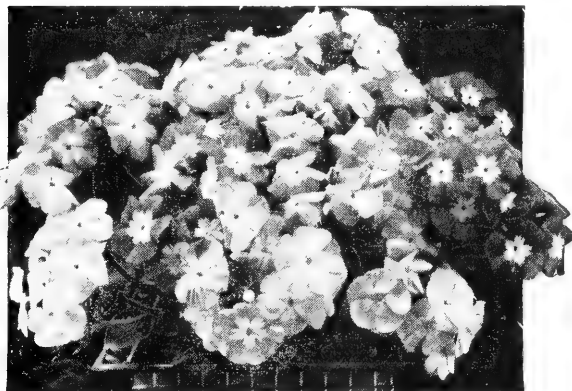
DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Magnificent large flowers in a wonderful range of colors are borne profusely on dwarf, compact plants.



PORTULACA, Single-Flowered, Mixed Colors



SCABIOSA, Mixed Colors



PHLOX, Tall Large-Flowered, Mixed

Phlox

TALL LARGE-FLOWERED, MIXED. Annual Phlox is most brightly colored. Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of all colors, including apricot, primrose, scarlet, rose, violet and white.

DWARF COMPACT MIXED. Symmetrical, dwarf plants growing about 6 inches tall. They are exceedingly pretty in beds, borders or rock gardens; also fine for pots and window boxes.

Portulaca

SINGLE-FLOWERED, MIXED COLORS. Large blooms in a choice mixture, including white, buff, salmon, orange, red and others. Blooms early and until frost. Likes full sun and well-drained, rather dry, or even stony soil. Grows 4 to 6 inches high.

Scabiosa

MIXED COLORS. One of the nicest annuals for cutting. Scabiosa blooms from July until after the first frosts. For earlier bloom, start inside April 10 or outside when soil can be worked. Height 2½ feet.

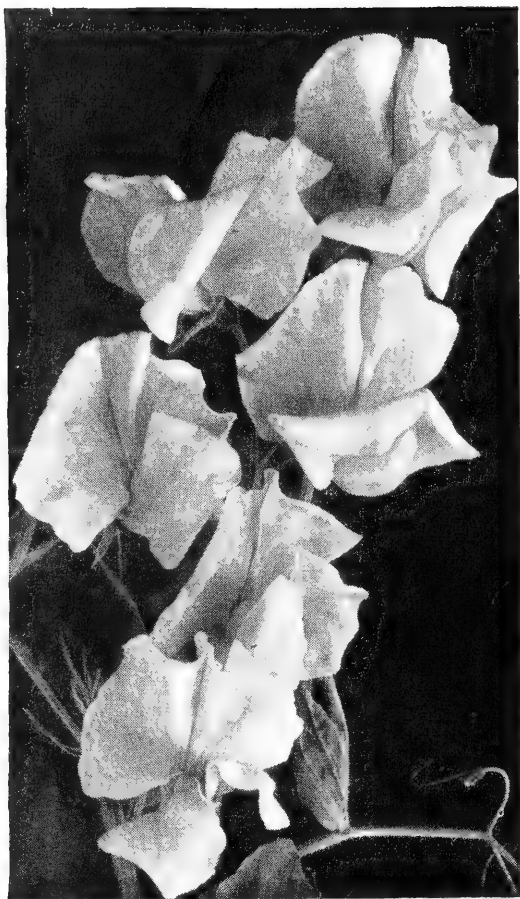


SCARLET SAGE, Bonfire

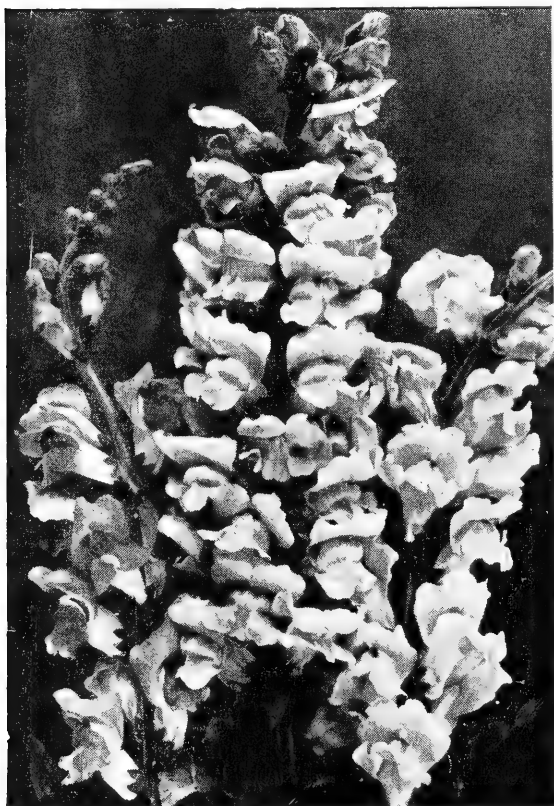
Scarlet Sage or Salvia

BLAZE OF FIRE. Earliest of all varieties. Bright red. Dwarf plants, 10 inches tall.

BONFIRE. An indispensable bedding plant highly valued for the intense bright scarlet color of its flower spikes, which makes it one of the most impressive plants in the summer and fall garden. It grows 2 feet tall and is very uniform. Salvia is best when started in the house about April 1. If started in the garden after the danger of frost, it will bloom in September. Transplant a foot apart.



SWEET PEAS, Giant Spencer Mixture



SNAPDRAGONS, Tall Giant, Mixed Colors



VERBENA, Giant-flowered Mixture

Snapdragons

TALL GIANT, MIXED COLORS. (Rust Resistant.) Superb blend of choice varieties to make up a wide assortment of the most appealing colors.

HALF DWARF, MIXED. Neat, bushy, compact-growing plants about 15 inches tall, each bearing many long dense spikes of large flowers. They are very free flowering.

GIANT SKYSCRAPER. Mixed colors. Taller, more erect and sturdier growing, with more flowers per stem than any other Snapdragon. This mixture comes in a glorious blend of colors, mostly the softer shades. Whether in the garden or in cut-flower arrangements, Skyscraper Snapdragons are striking for their distinctive beauty.

Sweet Peas

FINEST GIANT SPENCER MIXTURE. There are all colors from purest white to deepest mahogany-red in this special blend, which has been carefully composed of the finest of the Spencers. A mixture that is sure to provide a well-balanced, colorful display.

Sweet William

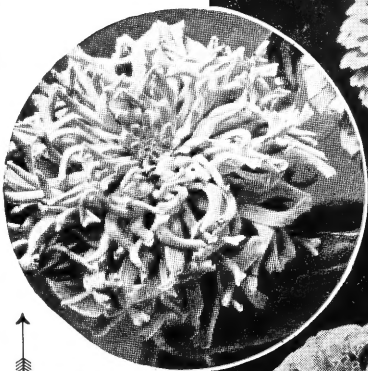
MIXED COLORS. Biennial. The dwarf compact plants, 6 inches tall, are covered with clusters of single flowers in a wide range of beautiful colors. Wonderful for edgings.

Verbena

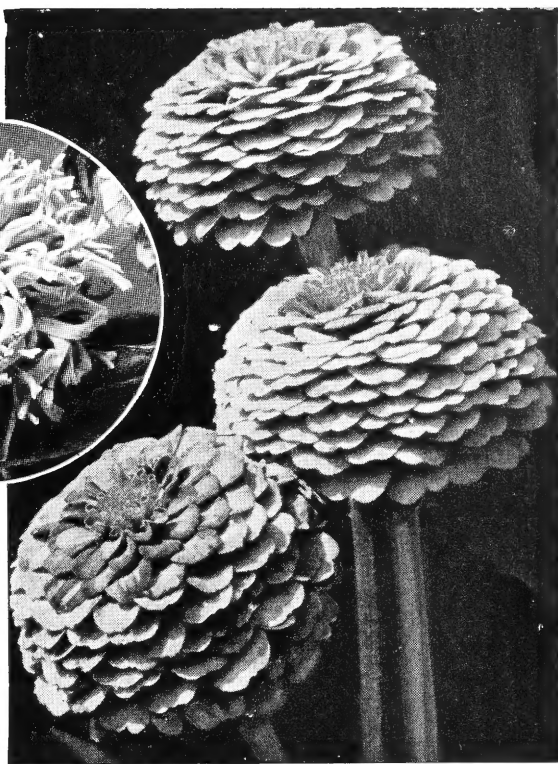
GIANT-FLOWERED MIXTURE. Dwarf, spreading plants covered with large trusses of bloom from midsummer to frost. Thrives in poor soil and withstands drought. Plants 8 to 12 inches tall. Our mixture contains a wide range of colors from pastels to the most brilliant hues.



ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick



ZINNIA,
Fantasy
Mixture



ZINNIA, Lilliput or Pompon Mixture

Zinnias

PEPPERMINT STICK. Flowers are striped, as its name suggests, in many color combinations such as red and white, red and yellow, orange and yellow. They have proved to be most welcome for those different flower arrangements.

NEW GIANT HYBRIDS, MIXED COLORS. For something really new in your garden, try the new Giant Hybrid Zinnias. Flowers are large, fluffy and ruffled, bigger than the dahlia-flowered, with attractively curled petals. Height 3 feet.

RIVERSIDE BEAUTY. Warm azalea-pink flowers 5 to 5½ inches across, 2 to 3 inches deep, of an airy, informal appearance, the petals twisted and gaily curled. Long, strong stems. Lovely for garden and cutting. 2½ feet tall.

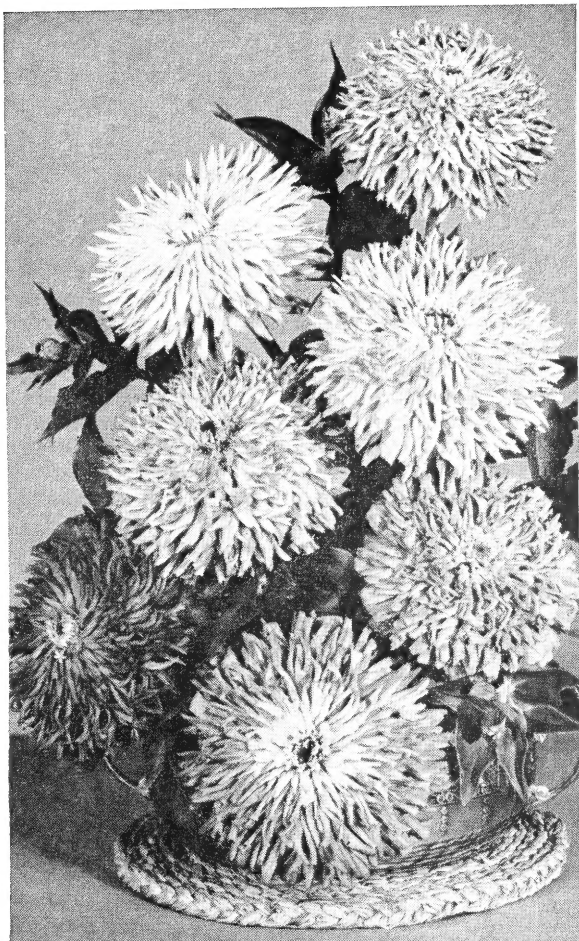
FLORADALE SCARLET. Large, scarlet-red flowers 5 to 5½ inches across and 3 inches deep, made up of many strap-shaped, ruffled and fluffed petals of unusual grace and refinement. Showy in the garden or for cutting. Grows 2½ to 3 feet tall.

DAHLIA-FLOWERED MIXTURE. Flowers are very large—up to 6 inches across and about 2 inches in depth. Plants grow about 3 feet tall and hold their showy flowers well above the foliage. Bright and attractive in the garden, in beds, and borders, and wonderful for cutting.

LILLIPUT or POMPON MIXTURE. The little Pompon flowers, an inch or more across, are most appealing, whether in beds, borders, or as cut flowers. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches high.

SPECIAL CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN MIXTURE. Flowers measure 2½ inches across, and the more you cut, the more the plants will bloom.

FANTASY MIXTURE. Flowers of a most artistic form, borne on long, stiff stems. Colors include red, yellow, orange, pastel, lavender and cream.



ZINNIA, New Giant Hybrids, Mixed Colors

TRI-STATE'S INSECTICIDES, SUNDRIES AND FERTILIZERS



Germaco Hotkaps New Method of Plant Protection

HOTKAPS. Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your young plants with Hotkaps, the patented waxpaper cones or miniature hothouses that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds, and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth. Save work and worry. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more in a day.

HOTKAP STEEL SETTER. Best to use this Steel Setter where a large number of Hotkaps are to be set.

RUBBER BANDS. We can supply you with high-quality Rubber Bands made with 100 per cent crude rubber. These can be supplied in all sizes suitable for bunching vegetables such as radishes, broccoli, etc. They are packed in one-pound boxes. Add 5 cents per pound to the price shown on our price-list for red bands.



TWIST-EMS. "Twist-Ems" are dark green, strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties with a twist of the wrist. For plants, vines, and flower arrangements. Used extensively for bunching vegetables such as beets, broccoli and carrots.

BONE MEAL. Finely ground, valuable plant food for lawns, flowers and vegetables. It is absolutely safe; will not burn plants and does not render the soil acid. Use 5 pounds per 100 square feet.

VIGORO (5-10-5). The complete plant food. Contains all the elements necessary for best growth. Increases yields and improves the quality of your vegetables and fruits. For larger, better flowers and more beautiful lawns and shrubs, apply Vigoro.

SOIL RICH FERTILIZER. Well-balanced fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and minor elements necessary for normal growth. In addition, it contains hormones and vitamin B, which acts as a stimulant and gives quick growth and increased root development.

SEED GUARD. Orthocide, lindane, methocel. Combined treatment for control of seed decay and wireworms, maggots, etc.; also discourages pheasants. Excellent on beans, peas, corn and squash. Mix with water; pour over seed, and stir. A pint treats 2 bushels.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. For use as a spray or dust in the control of chewing and leaf-eating insects. It is recommended for use on fruit and shade trees, vegetables and flowers.

CROW REPELLENT. Protects corn from crows, blackbirds, pheasants, larks and all other corn-pulling birds. Its use also prevents the seed from rotting in the ground.



SPERGON. A new fungicide for treating seeds, with resulting increases in stand and yield. Suitable for any kind of seeds, it is safe for delicate ones and safer for the operator. Protects against "damping off" and seed decay; stimulates growth. Promotes healthy plants and higher yields. It may be used with inoculants, and peas treated with it require, no graphite. It retains its strength, coats evenly, adheres well. Contains no mercury or copper.

SEMESAN BEL. A dip disinfectant to treat white and sweet potatoes before planting. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed.

SEMESAN. May be applied in dust or liquid form before planting seed. One ounce treats 15 pounds of seed. Effective in controlling damping off and such devastating gladiolus diseases as hard rot and scab.



ORTHO VEGETABLE DUST. A multi-purpose vegetable garden dust containing methoxychlor, rotenone and zineb for control of insects such as aphids, Japanese beetles, thrips, melon and pickle worms, tomato fruitworms, Colorado potato beetles, cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, and many others; and plant diseases such as rust, downy mildew, blights, leaf spot.



ISOTOX GARDEN DUST. Contains lindane. An excellent garden dust to control aphids, Japanese beetles, thrips, caterpillars, lacebugs, earwigs, ants, black widow spiders, wireworms, sod webworms, white grubs, ticks, chinch bugs, chiggers and many other pests.



TRI-GEN. An insecticide, fungicide and plant stimulant. Controls mildew and black spot, in addition to chewing and sucking insects, including red spider. Controls all pests on roses if used as directed. We offer four sizes: E Kit protects 6 to 10 plants; A Kit protects 12 to 20 plants; B Kit 50 to 80 plants, and C Kit 100 to 160 plants.



A PERMANENT LAWN FROM PHILA. ELITE GRASS SEED

Tri-State's Lawn Grass Seed

KENTUCKY BLUE. The most satisfactory permanent lawn and pasture grass, improving year after year under proper care. Deep green in color, with narrow leaf-blades.

PHILA. ELITE. Produces a permanent, velvety green, deep-rooted sod that presents a good appearance in spring, summer and fall. It is made up of grasses that are at their best at different periods and thus a lasting and permanent effect is obtained. Contains a small quantity of White Dutch Clover.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. For extra thick turf sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for each 2 pounds of grass seed. It is advisable to sow separately in order to effect a better and more even distribution.

SHADY MIXTURE. This grass mixture will help you do away with bare spots in shaded areas, since grasses in this mixture grow naturally in semi-shaded places. Includes a high percentage of Cheiving's Fescue, acknowledged to be one of the best grasses for this purpose.

GRO-KWIK. A beautiful effect in the shortest time possible. Besides the grasses which make a speedy start, we have included enough seed of others to insure permanent results. Particularly useful for late spring and summer sowing.

MERION BLUE GRASS. This new grass is low growing and resistant to all diseases affecting Kentucky Blue. Starts earlier in the fall. It forms a dense, well-knit, hardy deep green turf. Because of its spreading growth only half as much seed is needed. One pound sows 800 to 1000 square feet.

RED TOP. One of the best grasses for immediate effect and as a nurse in lawn mixtures. Will thrive in any soil. For pastures, sow 15 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 3 pounds to 1000 square feet.

TIMOTHY. The most valuable of all hay grasses; produces heavy crops. For pasture, sow either spring or fall at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, but less if used with other grasses.

RYE, DOMESTIC. Very desirable for pasture. Quick-growing annual. For pasture, sow 30 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 10 pounds to 1000 square feet.

CHEWING'S FESCUE. Recommended for fine lawns and putting greens. It resists drought and gives good results under trees. For pasture, sow 30 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 8 pounds to 1000 square feet.

RYE, PERENNIAL. A permanent grass for meadows and pastures, or for mixing with other grasses for lawns. For pasture, sow 30 pounds to the acre; for lawns, 10 pounds to 1000 square feet.

SEEDS

For '55



TRI-STATE SEED CO., Inc.

"In the Heart of the Produce Market"

125 Dock Street

PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

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